je Kining Journal,

RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 987-Vol. XXIV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

PRICE 6d.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, COENHILL, LONDON. TE TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for imme-

Mines, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying 20 per cent. per samum. The following are of the most permanent chafred Consols, Bedferd United, South Tanarr, Devon Great Consols, Transgton Down, the Caradons, Examouth and Adams, Mary Ann, Wheal

a, Hingston Down, the Cereaty, and the control of t

R. JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, is in a POSITION to DEAL in any of the LEADING and DIVI-MINES; and is a BUYEE of Sortridge Consols, West Providence, West Alfred, Alfred Consols, Hingston Down, &c.—July 21, 1854.

R. BRENCHLEY, SHAREBROKER, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT with PRINCIPALS following. Present prices afford a highly advantageous opportunity for IN. ING to ANY AMOUNT, it being universally known that dividend mines pay 15 to 20 per cent., WITHOUT that LIABILITY attendant on other description

Great Wh. B Great Wheal Garreg Guskus Great Polgoo Kenneggy Kilbricken Leeds Town Mill Pool Michell Molland Merilyn Mostyn

A Aifred

North Hingston
N. Brit. Burra Burra

Andern
N. Brit. Burra Burra

North Crofty
North Trowy
Ornedd

BRESCHLEY is desired to OFFER the HALF INTEREST in a valuable SLATE RY, and IRONSTONE MINE; and directs the attention of capitalists thereto.

W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, american transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

NGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best intation; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

INING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN R. PIKE, grateful for the support accorded to him by his very numerous connection, is desirous of ing attention to the present most FAVOURABLE JUNCTURE for the FURABLE GRANDING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has en place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be chacterised as abourd. A re-action must, ere long, occur, and intending purchasers, therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. Jours R. Pikes, ing long resided in Redruth, Cornwall, the heart of the mining district, has naily acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings, he same time that he has access to peculiar sources of information.

urchases or Sales in English and Foreign Mining Shares effected on the best posterns for the usual commission.

aal commission. cture, J. R. Pikk begs to recommend the following shares: Trewetha Herodafoot Condurrow

PROGRESIVE MINES.

Ctijah & Wentworth North Rasset
Cae Gynon West Damsel
ambers, Threadneedle-street, July 21, 1854.

ran United Case Gynon West Dannies and Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, July 21, 1894.

[R. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has instructions to SELL the following SHARES:—
Alred Consols.

Alred Consols.

10 Kenneggy.

100 South Cerk.

100 South Devon Consols.

100 Tamar Maris.

100 Tamar Maris. 100 Old Robert.

1 Pennaen.
100 Prince Albert Cons.
100 Persan Wheal Jan.
100 Penpompren.
25 Pennaene Consols.
100 Politimore.
100 Rorrington.
25 South Towy.
15 South Towy.
15 South Creaver.

R. HY. GOULD SHARP, MINING AGENT, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSCATE STREET, LONDON, HAS SHARES FOR at the QUOTED PRICES:—

Hope Valley, £2½.
Molland, 5s. 6d.
Merllyn, £1½.
North Downs, £4½.
North Hingston, £

Tavy Consols, £2%.
Tremoliett Down, 5s.
Tamar Consols, £1%.
Timeroft, £3%.
Trehane, £13%.
Trewetha, £4%.
West Sortridee, 3s. 96

Substantin Consols, 2%.

Dewriting Town, 2%.

Substantin Consols, 2%.

Dewriting Town, 2%.

Rorington Consols, 2%.

Substanting Consols, 2%.

Sortringe Consols, 2%.

Sortringe Consols, 2%.

Sortringe Consols, 2%.

Wheat Zion, 21%.

South Tamar, 210%.

Wryagan Sinte, 2%.

Wryagan Sinte, 2%.

Pop from 10 to 20 per cent. All instructions punctually attended to, and emailion given.—July 21, 1854.

R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, in INSURANCE, BANKING, and RAIL-SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

CARY has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ores:—Hingsteen low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good RESSING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ores:—Hingsteen low prices, will pay from 20 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good RESSING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising ores:—Hingsteen and the state of the state of

. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACE-CHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy to PURCHASE or SELL 5 in all DIVIDEND MINES, now paying from 15 to 30 per cent.; or in those sunder prospects of early dividends.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best
DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purcare Bres Alfred Consols
Wheal Seton South Basset
Treviskey West Basset
West Basset
Bedford United Mines
Wheal Arthur South Caradon
United Mines
And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEABMOIL and afferding greater range for speculation, such as—
Molland
Stray Park
Wheal Usy
Great Alfred
Gilmar
Theory
Halamany has decaded in the best
Double will give the purdistribution of the best
Molland
Stray Park
Halamany has Great Alfred
Gilmar
Theory
Halamany has decaded in the best
Halamany in the best
Molland
Halamany in the best
Halamany in the best
Molland
Halamany in the best
Halamany in

Wheal Uny
Halamanning
North Damsel
North Downs
Bryntail
Cwm Darren
Thomas Units

Addinant Stray Fark
Gilmar Timeroft
Tamar Onaseis
East Tamar North Downs
East Russell Wheal Cupid
Hingston Down Wheal Harriett
Trefusts
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Le

Great Alfred Speedwell Garreg North Vale of Towy

Mining Offices, 35, Clement's-lane, Lement's-succe.

OLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various Joint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and receiving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensive foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who may be interested as shareholders, or are seeking profitable channels of investment.

P. L. SIMMONDS, S. Barge-yard, London.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS,
No. 1, CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
The above are in a position to FURNISH CORRECT INFORMATION relative to
the prospects of the under-mentioned MINES; and are prepared to TRANSACT
BUSINESS for principals in every description of MINING PROPERTY. Either
dividend or progressive mines, if judiciously selected, cannot fail to become remunethe prospects of BUSINESS for dividend or pro-rative.

dividend or progressive mines, if judiciously selected, cannot fail to become remunerative.

Affred Consols Bedford United Bevon Great Cons. South Caradon South Tamar Bedford United Hingston Down Treweths Whileh pay from 12 to 30 per cent. per annum.

Balmoon Consols Borringdon Consols Seast Russell Sortridge Consols Wheat Alfred South Bog Wheat Ludoott Past Russell Sortridge Consols West Wrey Consols Consols South Wh. Lovel South Wh. Lovel Jion In consequence of the depressed state of the mining market, the shares of many of the above-named progressive mines can be obtained at about the value of the machinery on same, and many of which are fast approaching a dividend-paying state. Messrs. Powert. and Cooke are BUYERS of South Veoland, Tavy Consols, Boring-don Consols, North Robert, and Sortridge Consols Shares.—July 21, 1854.

AATR B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICE to PARTIES

R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICE to PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT in MINING PROPERTY. His object will be to only to obtain but to secure support, by the soundness of his information and the safde character of the undertakings to which he will direct stention.—References persons of the highest respectability in the City.—Office, 29, Austinfriars.

GENERAL MINE AGENCY OFFICES,
3, NAG'S HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.
ST. PIERIE FOLEY, C. and M.E., Assisted by eminent Mining Engineers
Private address, 19, Gibson-square, Islington, London.

Private address, 19, Unson-square, Isungton, London.

M. R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER
21, THREADNEEDLK STREET.
Agrus Fria East Wheal Rose
Altgred Consols East Wheal Rose
Altgred Consols East Wheal Rose
Altgred Consols East Wheal Rose
Anglo-Californian
Ass and Craiging Exmoor Eliza Perran (sliver-lead)
Beason Feason
Bedford United
Bell and Lanarth
Bicton Consols
Glilmar
Gonamena Guiller Phothil. & Col., Gold West Darmsel
Glilmar
Gonamena Guiller Down
West Dimmel

Anglo-Californian
Asa and Craigiog
Balnoon | Beacon
Bedford United
Bell and Lanarth
Bicton Consols
Biroh Toy & Vitifer
Black Craig
Bodmin Consols
Boringdon Consols
Boringdon Consols Grambi. & St. Aubyn.
Great Beam
Great Bryn Consols
Great Crinnis
Great Whenix Cons.
Great Whenix Cons.
Great Whenix Consols
Great Wheni Airred
Great Wheni Airred
Great Wheni Fortune
Great Wheni Var
Gwallon
Haidmanning
Havon & Hendweh
Herodsfoot
Trisk Con. Mining Co.
South Wheni Bassert
South Wheni Rowy
South-West Phonix
South Wheni Bassert
Great Whenis Conthille
South Wheni Bassert
Great Whenis
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South Sou osorn oscean | Botallack ottle Hill | Brewer South Tamar South Tolgus South Tolgus South Towey South-West Phoni South Wheal Basse South Wheal Russel South Wheal Russel Spearne Consols Callington Calstock Consol Caradon Wood Cara Brea Carsons Creek Kenneggy Kilbricken Leeds and St. Aubyn Leeds Town Consols Lelant Consols

Carsons Creek
Carvanall
Castle Dinas
Cathedral
Chiverton
Clive | Colonia
Combmartin Con
Comford
Condurrow
Coniston United
Cook's Kitcham
Copper Hill
Craddock Moor

Tertheyy Thomas's United Tineroft Trannack & Boser

Wellington
West Abraham
West Alfred Consols
West Alfred Consols
West Alfred Consols
West Caradon
West Caradon
West Caradon
West Damsel
West Damsel
West Darlington
West Ding Dong
West Stray Park
West Par Consols
W. Phonix (free sh.)
West Providence
West Russell
West Stefon
West Sharp
Tor
West Sheba
West Treasury
West Treasury
West Wheal Robins
Wheal Gatherine
Wheal Catherine
Wheal Conford
Wheal Gille
Wheal Golden
Wh. Ellen (Breage
Wh. Enys (Weadron
Wheal Fanny
Wheal Tamse
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal James
Wheal Penty
Wheal Penty
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Wheal Penty
Wheal Penty
Wheal Russell
Wheal Resth
Wheal Robin
Wheal Samson
Wheal Seton
Wheal Samson
Wheal Seton
Wheal Surprise

East Tannar Pembr. & E. Crimais United Mines (Tav.) Wheal Zion East Tannar Pembr. & E. Crimais United Mines (Tav.) Whitford East Tolgus Pembr. & E. Crimais United Mines (Tav.) Whitford East Tolgus Pembr. & E. Crimais United Mines (Tav.) Wood Mine East Wheal Buillar Pembale Console Venton Wryngan (Islato) And SHARES FOR SALE is the West Cornwall Railway.

The present period offers to capitalists an opportunity which rarely occurs for PUHCHASING in DIVIDEND.-PAYING MINES, as well as in PROGRESSIVE MINES, the former paying dividends not less than 15 per cent., and the latter by a considerable increase of profit on the improved value of the property. Mr. J. J. Extraor.os is at all times in a position to FURNISH the most ACUTRATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect PURCHASES or SALES on stock of every description, upon the best possible terms, on the usual commission.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—July 21, 1854.

Ining investment,—T. Fuller and CO., 51, ThreadIning investment,—T. Fuller and CO., 51, ThreadNeedle-street, London, see to call attention to the favourable oppartianity of investing in Hritish Mines, particularly in those dividing their
product of continuance, and being free from factuation, such as Consols, railway,
and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARES
in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in full operation, with efficient machinery,
too., for the dovelopment and bringing the same into a profitable state of working,
which, at present prices, cannot fail to renumerate all who invest; a careful selection
of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high exisnific
and practical experience of the principal mines in Davon, Cornwall, and Wales.

T. Fullans and Co. will farable every information to capitalists, either personally
or by letter, and can effect purchases or cales of every description.

BORGE MOORE, No. 32, NICHOLAS LANE LOMBARD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in every description of MINING PROPERTY for the usual commission.—(Sworn Broker).

M. R. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlement and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their compercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid nuestionable subgress.

mercial value—NEW PATENTS, etc., so as to make a grand of the present questionable schemes.

Mr. Hopkins requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, êtc., they now hold.

Mr. Hopkins is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new undeptakings, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his clients.—38, Thurlos-square, Brompton.

MR. JAMES F. BODDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties wishing to EMBARK in
SAFE and PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE. Many British mines returning greater
dividends than any other available investment; while others, not yet paying dividends, but promising soon to do so, renders the investment of capital in them beyond
a speculation. The present time offers an excellent opportunity to invest at low
prices. Mr. J. F. Boddy TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all descriptions of MINING
STOCK for immediate cash, and is a SELLER of the following, at lower prices than
hitharto quoted:—

West Alfred
Wh. Zion Molland
Wheal Wrey

Castle Dinas
Sortridge Conso
North Hingston COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL OBES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STRPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— 12 REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, to REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article and by singineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.

W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, ayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by Special Appointment of the Chilian Government, ACORN VILLA, FORD ROAD, OLD FORD, LONDON.

ACORN VILLA, FORD ROAD, ULD FURD, LONGON, AS LATE QUARRIES, IRELAND.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, as may be agreed on, situate four miles distant from the Railway Station at Carrick-on-Suir, and five miles from Fiddown, a sea-port (where ressets of 200 tons cau load), on the River Suir, ten miles above the city of Waterford. The quarries can be easily worked, sufficient water-power being available. The slates are of as fine a quality as any Welsh.—Apply to Henney Exclusion, Esq., Mining Offices, 2, Colleges, 2, Colleges, 2, Colleges, 2, Colleges, 2, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 3, Colleges, 4, Colleges, 5, Coll

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MINING OFFICE, PENZANCE.—Mr. T. W. SOADY, MINING SHAREBROKER, PENZANCE, CORNWALL, having a practical local knowledge of Cornish mines, is at all times in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS on MINING SHARES, as to what is exceptionable, or otherwise; also when they should buy and sell.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Offices of the Pencars Consols, Copper, Zine, and Lead Mining Company, &c. Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

MESSRS. MASON AND CO., MINE SHAREBROKERS, COMMERCIAL ROOMS, BATH, HAVE FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES:—Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Castle Dinas, West Polberro, Treburget United, Wheal Guakus, Wheal Zion, Wheal Edward.

MESSRS, SANFORD AND MORTIMER (late T. Se STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 5, MUSGRAYE'S ALLEY, EXETER.

MR. BICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,

MR. JOHN HARRISON, MINING BROKER, 32, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MESSES. F. W. CROKER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, BRIDGE STREET, BATH.

W. BEACHCROFT, MINING AGEN GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON. MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEA

MR. H. B. RYE, GENERAL AGENT for the DISPOSAL to the unusually PAVOURABLE TERMS on which INVESTMENTS may now be in MINE SHARES. Ample Information (for the guidance of buyers) may be had his offices,—77, Old Broad-street, London. Established Ten Years.

SHARES WANTED,—Mr. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of the following at current prices, vis.:—
Alfred Consols Grambler and St. Sortridge Consols Wheat Contact Con der and St. Sortridge Consols Wheal Cupid

Wheal Mary Am. Wheal Treiswny Stray Park Trethellan And SELLER of
Besiford United
Carvannali
Herodiscombe
H. Aubyn & Grylls
Herodiscombe
H. Aubyn & Grylls
Herodiscombe
St. Day United
West Provide
West

MR. W. CHARLES HAS SHARES FOR SALE in the following important MINES:—viz., Eaglebrook, West Par Consols, Perran United, Bodmin United, East Caradon, Caylan, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Siate, West Crimis, 10 North Trelawny, 40 Nantile Vale, 200 Unity Fire. Mr. W. Charless is a BUYER in Marke Valley, Great Crimis, Union Tin, and others.—37, Austinfriars, July 21, 1854.

others.—27, Austinfriars, July 21, 1854.

MESSRS. KENWORTHY AND CO., 37, OLD BROAD STREET, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY, DOCK, CANAL, and OTHER SHARES, CONSOLS, and GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES GENERALLY, the present fluctuations therein offering a wine field for training in the contractions.

field for judicious speculation.

Mesers. Knywoarny and Co. would direct special attention to the prostrate state
of the mining market, and, in anticipation of an early reaction, would advise the
immediate purchase of several promising adventures, now at a considerable discount,
particulars of which will be furnished on application.—July, 1854.

Original Correspondente.

COAL AND IRON.

Sin,-It is your vocation, as it is your principle, to break down mor poly wherever it interferes with public interests. Allow me to say, then, that you will do much if through your widely-circulated and influential

that you will do much if through your widely-threulated and influential Journal you will set your capitalists to work to find coal nearer London, and make iron of the best kind at a considerably lower price than that at which it is sold at present.

A few weeks since, a grand announcement was made in your columns of a supposed coal mine at Kingsthorpe, near Northampton; and the attention of your readers was invited to a forthcoming statement of a company forming under the surveillance of the well-known Mr. Holdsworth. Since that announcement, nothing more has been stated in your Journal. You have not even told us that there is no coal there, nor even that the company has relinquished the idea of working it. But depend on it there is coal there. Yes, letyour capitalists look to Kingsthorpe, within 70 miles from London. Moreover, there is ironstone thereabouts, which is now carried away in large and increasing quantities, only checked by want of facilities of railway transit to feed the expiring furnaces of South Staffordshire. The reports, weekly in your Journal, and in the Staffordshire Trade Article of the Times, tell of the extreme scarcity of native ore, and of its consequent high price—stating that those who first approved of the Northamptonshire ore are disappeanted with it, though "on competent authority it is allowed that it does not make bad iron." Meanwhile, they are month after month increasing the price of pig-iron—large proportion of the own of which it is read being from Northamptonshire.

of its consequent high price—stating that those who are approved of me Northamptonshire ore are disappointed with it, though "on competent authority it is allowed that it does not make bad iren." Meanwhile, they are month after month increasing the price of pig-iron—a large proportion of the ore of which it is made being from Northamptonshire.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is something wrong in all this—either there exists a jealousy least Northamptonshire should become the smelting county instead of Staffordshire, or there is a plot to get the ore of that county at an unfairly low cost. The iron cre of Northamptonshire is similar to that of Yorkshire, obtained at a small expense, being near the surface—making good iron without the admixture of other ore at one-third the quantity of coal, nearer coal and nearer London, than any other place in which ironstone is to be found.

Now, Sir, I call upon you, as an independent journalist, to set before your readers this statement, which is not intended to puff up one kind of property, but to prevent monopoly in another, and to invite all interested in these matters, which are of national importance, to go into Northamptonshire, and thoroughly investigate and judge for themselves whether they may not find coal under the iron beds adequate to all the purposes of smelting on the spot, and for furnishing the metropolis with good coal, and cheap; and then, perhaps, the Staffordshire ironmasters may discover that their interests will be quite as well served by branching into a neighbouring county as looking to Scotland, Yorkshire, Wales, or, as more recently hinted, to the Chase in Gloucestershire, for eking out their dwindling ore estates; or else, worse luck, they may discover by means of the furnaces now building within a few miles of Northampton that good iron can be made in that locality, and sold at a lower figure than at present.—July 18.

DR. COLLYER'S EXPERIMENTS ON GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR,-Experiments on an extended scale alone can decide as to the comnercial value of the mines in this kingdom. Since the 11th inst., I have had my large-sized crusher and amalgamator in operation at these works. It executes the task of pulverisation, trituration, and amalgamation, to the extent I had previously announced. We have had numbers of the most experienced miners here to witness its operation, who all pronounce it perfect. The amalgamating process particularly calls forth universal admiration: no matter how minute the particle of gold, it cannot escape height previously.

admiration: no harder being mercurialised.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., we commenced operations on a lot of stuff from the East Alfred Consols—2 tons 6 cwts. Mr. Halsey and myself, previous to putting it through the machine, made nine separate assays, without even the discovery of the colour of gold. It was composed of—

15 cwts. 2 qrs.

This was put through the machine in 2 hours 40 minutes, with a screen of 2500 meshes to the square inch. No amalgam; and on distillation of 2500 meshes to the square inch. No amalgam; and on distillation of 2500 bs. of the mercury, no gold was found. These are the facts as they exist:—By Berdan's machine, a portion of this identical parcel was made to produce at the rate of 5 ozs. to the ton, and 2½ ozs.; by Perkes's, 69 ozs., and 5 owts. at the rate of 1½ oz. to the ton. So the proprietors of this mine were certainly made to believe that gold did exist abundantly in their ore. I make no comment: the results must tell their own story. I am now crushing 40 tons of the Dolfrwynog quarts. I find it difficult to work continuously here, as the water is mostly used in other parts of the works. To-morrow, 7 tons of the gossan from Devonshire will be tested in the presence of the parties interested. It is really amusing to see the precautions taken to secure a genuine result. The ore was not in my possession until they arrived in Ipswich. I cannot wonder at their caution, for certainly somewhere a most gross and deliberate fraud has been perpetrated.

Not week I overest to give you a desirable account of the proceedings.

been perpetrated.

Next week I expect to give you a detailed account of my proceedings.

Although I should not sell a machine in England, your readers may depend on the truth as it exists.

Robert H. Collyre, M.D.

Ransomes and Sims's Orwell-Works, Ipswich, July 19.

GOLD QUARTZ MINING.

SIR,-I beg leave to inform your correspondent, "Long Tom," that I had not the least intention of reflecting on the proceedings of the Agua Fria Company. I merely named it as one of the first quartz crushing companies. If it is a bond fide working Company, I hope it will proceed with great caution in quartz crushing, and not be too credulous in the extravagant assays and reports made on mere specimens, and by persons who have had no practical experience in such matters. Some of the large deposits in California would be preferable, and may, with economical management, lead to some good.

management, lead to some good.

With regard to the other points alluded to by your correspondent, I freely admit their correctness. I shall endeavour in future to avoid them, by careful revision. I find, in my letter of last week, 315,000 ozs. inserted, instead of 31,500 ozs., melted for the Union Bank, which I shall feel obliged by your correcting.

by your correcting.

The gold quartz crushing companies will shortly receive sufficient infor-The gold quartz crushing companies will shortly receive sufficient information from their own agents to prove the fact that, however rich the specimens broken from the surface of quartz veins may be, they become unremunerative, and totally unproductive at a few fathoms in depth. Some of the very ferruginous quartz, not compact, but slightly decomposed, are found occasionally sufficiently rich to a moderate depth to pay a small local company, but they are soon worked out. Many of these kind of veins have been worked in New Granada by private parties, with moderate success, but they are of ne value to large companies; indeed, ruinous to distant bond fide shareholders.

I have this moment received communications from New South Wales and Victoria, confirming most fully my views on the character and general prospects of quartz crushing. All the parties who have been engaged in exploring and crushing the quartz are now giving up the speculation in despair, and intend in future to confine their operations to washing the superficial deposits, as the only means of obtaining profitable results. It is to be hoped all other prudent and bond fide working companies in California and other places will do the same thing—avoid quartz crushing, beyond what may be picked rich enough to pay near the surface, and

It is to be hoped all other prudent and bond fide working companies in California and other places will do the same thing—avoid quartz crushing, beyond what may be picked rich enough to pay near the surface, and work on the superficial deposits. However, the gold deposits require great care in their selection, and good practical arrangement and attention to make them even profitable to companies, more especially in countries where labour and materials are excessively high.

Mr. Comer, the superintendent of the Colonial Gold Company, has also proved now the truth of my statement to the colonial Government regarding the value of the Mount Alexander quartz veins.—[See Mr. Comer's report, to the Colonial Gold Company, in another column of this day's Journal.] Notwithstanding the renarks of a correspondent in your last, I shall again refer you to my official reports, and the pamphlet published in Melbourne, to show you that I foresaw what is now coming to pass; not only as regards the worthlessness of the so-called "gold quartz veins," but also many other questions connected with the gold fields of the colonies. The Colonial Government offered to grant me for the Port Phillip Company any of the quartz veins I should think proper to select, but I respectfully declined, for the reasons explained, and recommended that the

GOLD ASSAYS.

Sin, -I regret to state that some of the London assayers, for the want Siz.—I regret to state that some of the London assayers, for the ware of sufficient care in keeping their fluxes pure, or from other causes, have lately led many to wasteful expenditure of capital, and great disappointment. Many complaints have been made against the tricks of mining jobbers and amalgunators for mixing gold-dust with the samples to be tosted; but, Sir. I think an assaying establishment at least should be above suspicion. I have lately examined and tested various samples, home and foreign, which had been assayed by two parties in London—one indicating important contents of gold; whilst the other, with one or two exceptions, scarcely detected a trace of gold in any of the samples. My tests, washings, and very minute examination of the samples, independent of knowing the character of the rocks from which they were taken, confirmed the latter assays—viz., no gold detected. The samples were perfectly free from any extraneous mixture; and as it is to be presumed that assayers cannot have any other interest than that of sustaining their reputation for correctness—be the result what it may—it is evident that the discrepancies complained of must have proceeded from impure fluxes, and probably by employing young beginners. Be this as it may, the consequence has been serious to some of my friends and clients; and it is to be hoped that those who have committed such errors will endeavour to avoid them in future. There are many samples, mixed and pure, carried about at present for certain purposes; and I would recommend assayers to be on their guard, if they value their reputation for correctness. Many schemes are got up entirely on the strongth of the assay tickets. Rough and unpulverised samples can be easily examined, and foreign mixtures detected, by those practically acquainted with minerals.

July 20.

EVAN HOPKINS.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY. of sufficient care in keeping their fluxes pure, or from other causes, have

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

Sra,—I shall feel much obliged if Mr. Hopkina, or the managers of this company, will explain to us, without delay, how is it that the Colonial Company's agents have been able to obtain grants of mineral grounds to work on, and refused to the Port Phillip Company? I think it is time that we should know something of the real state of affairs, and what is doing on the company's account in the colony. I received replies this week from highly respectable userchants in Melbourne, in answer to my letters in December last, relative to the proceedings of this company. I shall refrain, on this occasion, to make any comments, although, if what is publicly spoken of is Melbourne is true, the conduct of the London managers has been, at least, reprebensible towards their too confiding shareholders. I have frequently called at the office, and also written for some explanation, but received nothing but evisive replies. From what I can glean, it appears to me that the Port Phillip Company has been privately, and somewhat ingenuously, changed from its original intentions, which induced the public to look on it with favour, into something very like a private affairly and, I believe, if we do not take care, the whole of the property will pass quickly into the hands of a party, in whom I have no confidence whatever.

Who is Mr. Bland! Does he understand gold mining? Is he an agent of the company, or an agent of the managers? On whose account does he set as a merchant in American flour, &c.? Has the company an agent in the colony in whom they can place sufficient confidence for ability to carry on their works, and see justice done to them? I think, Sir, we have not only a claim on the directors to reply to these questions, and many others I could put to them; but also a greater claim on Mr. Hopkins, as it was owing to him that I, and many others, invested so largely in the company. The very fact of the directors not calling a meeting limediately on the return of Mr. Hopkins, shows too plainly

NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

Siz.—As you will doubtless publish a report of the proceedings at a meeting of shareholders in the Nouveau Monde Mining Company, convenad by Mesars, Bisgood, solicitors, and held at the London Tavern, on Tuesdy last, and as a series of statements and assertions, in respect to the formation and management of the company, which are grossly incorrect, were made at that meeting, we venture to ask you to insert the following brief remarks; to prevent any misappreheasion which our silessee might encourage.

No request for information, we beg to state, has ever been made at our office, or at that of the company in Paris, by any shareholder personally, or even by letter, which has not met with a ready and immediate response.

Our invariable practice, not for the Noureau Monde Company only (for which we are merely the agents, and advisers of the gerant), but for all concerns under our management, in which the public are holders of shares, is to extract the facts from all letters received, inmediately on their arrival from abroad, and to send such attracts to the Tieses and Doily Ness papers, for insertion on the morning after their reception, and to your Journal, for its next number. Besides this, more detailed extracts from the correspondence are copied into books, which have been and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been on and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been on and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been on and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders, and they have been on and as at all times open for the perusal of the shareholders,

SIR.—Much has been said for some weeks past respecting the gold gossan of Politimore, and I see some have saffirmed that the ore sent to St. Helen's must have been tampered with, after it left the mine, before its strival at that pisce, or, in other words, some gold dust must have been mixed with the gossan on its passage to St. Helen's. Now, I am inclined to be a little more charitable on the matter, and will enleavour to explain how the gossan would produce a fair per centage of gold at St. Helen's, and not at the mine; how the three first eargoes would produce gold, and the last would not. No doubt the first gossan which was sent away to St. Helen's was taken from the back of the old adit kevel, which has been exposed to the atmosphere about thirty years; also, a portion from the bottom of the adit, which has undergone the same chemical setion, and gold had formed in scapillary state on the surface of the gossan. Now, if these gold-seekors had had brains esough to put up a rise through the gossan, from the back of the still to surface, and had sent the gossan taken therefrom to St. Helen's, they would have found that the whole mass would not have produced 2 dwis, to the ton of ore; while a 2-feet stope put over the back of the adit would, in all probability, have produced from 2 to 3 ons. to the ton. No doubt the gold-seekers go to work with a full impression that the gold is disseminated through the whole mass; but nothing can be more absurd, particularly in gossan. Now has found the politic some connected with the concern; but I merely throw ont these hints that they may be more careful in fature; and, as my friend Ennoy says, leave the gold, and see the results of the copper.—Exter, July 19.

The MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH DEPENSHIPE

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH DERBYSHIRE.

Image

rusing with required attention the very novel remarks of the writer signed "D.," in
your Journal of the 9th inst., purporting to be a reply to some comments made by me
in the previous Number. "D." terms my observations "a jaundised criticism" of
his remarks; but common sense would have been more manifert in his trictures had
he shown wherein my data were wrong, rather than have burked them, one and all,
and have brought forth in their place a string of pupper interrogations. In this, us
well as the previous letter of "D." there is something like an expressed aversion to
what have been happily tarmed "the winged word," which is a kind of pootet brepstoration or expression that is occasionally used, even on subjects so stern as mining operations. "D." is anxious that the public should be on their gard against "s poets
license," and also against the magic of "the poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling;"
when are
such heavenly influences he deems to be necessarily illusive and visionary in the exterms. As to the propriety and applicability of language in the matter of mineral
earth and miner gravations. I shall not measure to district, but will vertire to st.
either in district the such as the string of either is either in the such as the such as a such as rations. "D." is anxious that the public should be on their guard against "a poet's license," and also against the magic of "the poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling;" such heavenly influences he deems to be necessarily illusty and visionary in the extreme. As to the propriety and applicability of language in the matter of mineral wealth and mining operations, I shall not presume to dictate, but will venture to stiffirm that there are schemes in the material world as visionary and as illustive as any poetic imaginings ever vouchasefed in the metaphysical world. "D." enters at the poetical allusion of the native Peak miner, "inheriting the traditionary experience of a thousand years," and at the same time, fancying himself secure in hix anonymous veil, he hopes to escape from the unenviable responsibility by which his reputation, as a mining engineer, is so miscrably tarnished. The wast superiority of the miner, of the experience altuded to, over the parchmont mining pretender, as exhibited in the mineral field of the Duice's company, is matter of inexionable logic: there, the alter, after expending an enormous capital in fruitless labour and lavish expenditure, scattered the wreck of their works, as it were, to the winds; there, the former have resumed operations on a scale of simple mechanical and economical principles, and the result is one of a cheering and a growing importance. With extreme modesty it that I say the public, from causes mentioned, have a daily decreasing faith in the aristocracy of mining superintendancy, and a growing and significant antipubly to the royal blood of abortive schemers.

In the areas of controversy this is, perhaps, the first instance in which the terms and conditions are made and claimed by one party or side exclusively. As "D." as thrown overboard all that I may do the same; I will, however, notice one or two of them, aithough their gist and bearing relate to the past, and not at all to the new era of the single periods.

company should confine its operations, are tens, to the buying, melting, lively requise; but the position he assumes is that of disputant and judge assaying, &c., being the only operations which could be predently undertaken for the time being.—Brownton, July 20.

EVAR HOPKINS. in operation at any given period, such having been owned by a new tensor of the contraction of the production of the contraction of t

MINE SPECULATION-WHEAL MAUDLIN.

would have found their way into other hands at a promous—the beautiful of flee shares of the Mondlin Mine—especially if there happened to be another Varnish of the shares of the Mondlin Mine—especially if there happened to be another Varnish at hand, at the proper isoment, to give a gibes to the promising property of such a respectable promotorship.

But, Sir, my visit to the office of these companies, and my object in going there, led me more especially to make esquiries respecting the essecrat which formed the subject of the action—Salaer s. Varnish. I was told that there is no doubt that there are immense deposits of mundle in this Mandlin Mine, and that 50,000 tons would certainly be such within the mark; but the idea of representing such quantity as being at the "pit's mouth" is simply preposterous. I was also informed that, when the mine was first purchased by the promoters, the property consisted of a simple letter of license, extending over 12 months, to-scarch for minerals on a certain piece of naked land; but that when the shares were sulling at 50k, and 30k, a proper lesse of 21 years had been obtained, extensive buildings erected our the surface, comprising a substantial residence for the espatin, a counting-house, smiths shop, &c., and all necessary machinery and plant for working the mine, at a cost altegether of several thousand pounds. I was further informed that the mine has continued ever since to be worked for tin and copper; and that parcels of which were sold from time to time, and the proceeds applied to the cost of working.

This, Sir, appears to be the necessarished state of the Mandlin concern; and I again say that, if money thus laid out can be recovered; at any time the purchaser of the shares may think £t to say that he is tired of waiting for his amicipated profits, and that he knew mothing of the value of the property is, which he was sinuloued to speculate, then the insecent purchaser of mine shares, without "discretion," is certainly the actest kind of investment that I can recom

"that no new inspector be appointed who has not had at least near that no new inspector be appointed who has not had at least near the legitimate objections to this recommendation, and how founded." The recommendation itself is an apparently good one, but its exclusive character, on examination, will be seen to be very objectionable.

1. It is a known fact that the present majority of colliery managers or stewards, from whom Inspectors are hereafter to be selected (should the recommendation of the committee become law), are not qualified for inspectors, in consequence of a fact of a common aducation. Query—Did this fact ever become known to Government? or was it adduced before Mr. Hutchias's committee?

2. I have reason to know that education is not considered by colliery propriets generally a special or necessary qualification for the management of a collier. In addition to my own personal knowledge, and from mother published reliable authority, in proof of this assection, it beg to direct attention to a latter also, which appeared in the Mining Journal in May, 1847, and signed J. Darlington, who, I believe, has the direction of the workings of Ince Hall Colliery, Vigun, where the late feature of the colliers of the workings of Ince Hall Colliery, Vigun, where the late feature is a considered and the same mines or works are opened appoint an underground viewer—not a gentlema, but an honest, sober, and industrious colliers, who has worked in a mine in the same neighbourhood, who can read and write a little, who doubt Mr. Darlington view, up to a certain point, are correct, for common sense teaches that no one, however high his qualifications, ought to have to do with coal mines, as to their direction of management, but a thoroughly practical man.

It is a notorious fact, that men Mr. Darlington recommend, who are barely expuble of writing their own names, are entrusted with the management, of the most difficult and dangerous mines. There are others who have some claim to education, but who are so superficially

who are imperfectly realized, the class of men who ought to be entrusted win twanagement of axefanire collisieries? or use they fit and proper persona to be appointed by her Majesty's Government inspectors of coal minus. Without giving as opinion on this subject. I seemed the televent there is some manifold wrong assurement, either in the management or impection of mines, or both. The fact is self-svices in the 1600 minure killed annually by explosions (a fearful increase), and about there is the 1600 minure killed annually by explosions (a fearful increase), and about there is the 1600 minure killed annually by explosions (a fearful increase), and about there is the end of the highest importance, in reference to the appointment of impectors adultional appointments are made. If these awful periodical calamities is mines are to be prevented (and they can be prevented), what class of impectors ought the 60-swemment to anaction to attain this end, who would be sure to give assistantia to them, and I doubt not also to the wat mining population of this vation.

1. The inspectors themselves, to be efficient, ought to be practically acquainted with mining and mines.

2. Tavy should also be men who have had, or have acquired by personal industry, a good education, so as to be able to point out personally (by letter if necessary) to colliery proprietors, or their managers, every dangerous (none but a practical sandanties the how or do this part and practice in mines and mining when they are discover on inspection; to be able also to make a full report to the Government from time to time of the efficiency or non-efficiency of all mines within their district.

Such qualifications, it can only be a waste of modes, the muster of cashs by thes fearful explosions will continue to increase under such inspection in properties in the increase of collieries, as they have done ever such inspection in properties.

it is proper to the to be remembered by the before any before any said quickly; will find him farner under comparative comparative comparative for "That the el Englishmen Likhour amust, histour amust,

IRELAND AS A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.

Will you allow me to notice, through your able and widely-circular ablication that has just appeared, entitled Ireland Estimated as a the existence of this great mineral run-rractical men of world-wide fame, whose facts which the successful progress of the are laying before the public continually, we prospects, amounting almost to reality, we prospects, amounting almost to reality, es, and the several others in the Crock-nt. What this often unfairly represented on the enlightened and sensible labours itual interests of both countries, and prac-tidifficult to forsee; indeed, we may safely ust take place from such a clear and im-liation of important fasts. us, I will select some of the most striking ders may be able to judge more correctly will find in its pages. According to the fi, there is of cultivated land in Ireland illivated; the extent of bog is upwards of "are equivalent in value to good agricul-ubt. Of Irish land, as compared with that the interiority is attributable to excessive we find a uniform opinion entertained by intricals caudity of the frish poil; and he

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RATING OF MINES.

Sin,—I perceive from your Journal a movement amongst the Guardians of the Poor Law Unions of Corawall respecting the rating of mines; and in order to increase the burthens on this kind of property, and at the same time case the agricultural interest proportionally, they are petitioning the Legislature to enact laws for that purpose by a very fallacious mode of special pleading. This, Sin, I think, requires the most strenuous opposition from all friends of mining.

The natural inference to be drawn from their petition is, the miners as a class pay no proor's rate, and that all mining property should be rated, whether valuable or worthless—a doctrine which, I think, they will hesitate to maintain if at any time applied a little closer home.

no pror's rate, and that an inning a worthless—a doctrine which, I think, they will hesitate to manusan a supplied a little closer home.

With regard to the exemption of miners from poor's rates, I have not the least doubt but, if they had given detailed statistics of the very parish quoted, as containing a given number of pangers—five-sixths of whom being miners—it would be shown that more than that proportion of the poor's rates had been actually paid by the miners themselves, and those who had solely obtained their livelihood directly in the miners themselves, and those who had solely obtained their livelihood directly in the solely obtained their livelihood dire

WEST BASSET MINE, AND LONDON MANAGEMENT.

to make public, as I am sure if the system of which I compiain be suffered to exist, it will seriously affect our mines, and lead to fraud, and an utter want of confidence in Cornish mining.

I was lately authorised to inspect the above mine, by parties holding a sixth part of it; and latended on the 10th instant, with a written authority, at the countinghouse; when I was told by the captain that no one was permitted to inspect without a written authority on one of the committee—two of whem reside in London, and the third, Mr. Lyle, is very rarely to be found in Cornwall. As the matter was pressing, I went to Mr. Lyle's house, I is miles distant from the mine, but could not receive any account of him there. My employers sent a person to Mr. Lyle, who I am told promised to speak to the captain, and I again stended at West Basset on the 12th, with Capt. Vivian, of Roskear, and Capt. Bred, of Wheal Lewis, prepared to go underground; but we were refused, though we had each a written authority. The captain went to Mr. Lyle, at Carn Brea, and brought back word that, we should not go underground, and had no business there. We were, therefore, obliged to leave, and the expense of our attendance (twice by me) was incurred in vain.

I am since told that an application to the Court of Chancery was about to be made, when Mr. Thomas, one of the committee in London, gave an authority to inspection when employed by another party to inspect North Basset, some time ago. Being called into Devonshire, I shall not now probably be able to go underground at West Basset. What I wish to direct attention to is, the extraordinary power claimed by three committeemen, to deprive adventurers of the right they possess as partners, by the Stannary Laws and the Coat-book System, to view their own property when and as often as they think proper. If a mine is managed well, there can surely be no reason for concealment. No doubt the price of shares can be regulated under the power assumed by Messrs. Thomas and Lyle, but I should be sorry to beli

alluded to:—

it is just as last reported. In the winze in the bottom of the been done the past week, the men having left their bargain, antity of water in the winze. We have set two men to drive it. the lode is looking very promising, producing some very e. The stope in the back of the 20, west of the rise, is just opes in the bottom of the 10 are worth from 61. to 54. per fm.

hearing at Crockernwell (where, for some unaccountable reason, Mr. Lewis did not attend), that the Bench dismissed the case; at the same time severely reprimanding them for the deceit they practised to obtain the citation.

It is quite clear that the Wheal Fortune Company cannot hold or transfer the sett; that they have not, and cannot have, any additional sett in that neighbourhood; and that their assets are considerably unequal to their liabilities.—A Loven or Thurn.

Okchampton, July 20.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE, AND ITS PREVENTION.

Siz,—I have been for some time considerably amused, and at the same tim by reading the correspondence on the smoke question. I do not, however, a intend giving any opinion on the rival achemes; but for the benefit of those may concern, I would just say that, some 10 or 12 years since, I was induce

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT COWARCH MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. J. A. Joseph, on uesday, Mr. J. Sunlay in the chair.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. J. A. Joseph, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Suylky in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and also a very favourable report from Capt. Northey,
The Chairkan said the meeting had been convened specially to take into consideration two propositions:—First, the remodelling of the constitution of the company, by subdividing the shares into 25,000; a nourse of proceeding which he thought would be very advantageous to the shareholders, and conductive to the interest of the company generally.

Mr. Pincock apprehended that the 25,000 would be 11. shares.
The Chairkan said the present proprietors had siready paid 16,0001., and the way in which it had been suggested the alteration should be made was to create 25,000 shares, and to give the present proprietors 20,000 as an equivalent for their outlay, the remaining 5000 to effered to shareholders and the public at par, giving one share for every four shares paid on.

Several shareholders having expressed their approval of the course proposed, Mr. Bhan moved, and it was unanimously resolved:—That the mine be divided into 23,000 shares of 11. each, the present proprietors to receive 30,000.

The Chairman observed, in answer to a shareholder, that they had not entirely abandoned their intention of further testing their quarts for gold, of the existence of which in large quantities, he, for one, had no doubt, but the committee had not thought it advisable to make further trials with any of the machines at present in operation. He was satisfied, however, that appliances would be eventually invented, by which the gold in Wales would be obtained for a very triffing outlay.

The Chairman said the next question for their consideration was the expediency of removing the office, but it must be distinctly understood that in so doing there was not the slightest imputation on Mr. Joseph, who had devoted a great deal of attention to the undertaking. The only object in suggesting the removal of the office was

NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An meeting of shareholders was better the London Tweerin, histophogase, on Tweering day, at which Mr. Briscood was voted to the chair.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, said that in pursuance of that advertisement he had been induced to attend, and lay before them a plain statement of affairs so far as he had been able to collect. He had received various letters from shareholders resident in different parts of the kingdom, cordially consenting to the meeting. The prospectus, they would no doubt recollect, set forth the capital at 200,0001, with a council of surveillance in Paris, and the trustees were John Taylor and Henry Kennard. Mr. J. Taylor belonged to a firm so well-known that he need not make at the present time any further observations upon him. It would be unnecessary for him to trouble them by reading the prospectus, but there were one or two portions to which he would allude. It set forth that shares to the amount of 46,0004, had been already issued, and the amount of capital raised thereby had been applied to the purchase of leases of the mineral property proposed to be worked by the company, and in payment of the expenses incurred in the establishment of the company in France and California, and that the leases and contracts of the mines were deposited with Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, the English solicitors. But it now turned out that the mines reported on so favourably were entirely a failure, and all the expenses incurred for an abortive concern, as they could not get possession of the mines, but were put at defance by the natives, and Mr. Clement took upon himself to purchase other mines, that were not mentioned in the prospectus. The report of Capitain Jackson was also published, stating the richness of the Baldwin's Mines, upon the Mariposa quarts vein, and that specimens might be seen at the office; but would they credit that the whole of that mine was lost, the agents having, as he before stated, been set at defiance by the natives. He (the chairman) wished to la

as regards the "30d, worth of orea per month at 100l, cost," that merer exame from the sainty. Mr. Scott then goes on with many practical observations respecting the many impediments of small fields and wasterial fences the sainty of the sainty of the agents, or, if they alter them for shints of public with a sainty of the surface must be effected as the surface of the surface must be effected as the surface of the surface must be effected as the surface of the surface must be amply will that showed it is to the expectate as sent by the agents, or, if they alter them for shints of public will be amply as the surface of the surface must be effected as the surface must be effected as the surface of the surface must be applyed to the company will be applyed to the surface must be applyed to the surface of the surface must be applyed to the surface of the su

bounds, when he stated that there were only about 10,000 original allotments. The council must take a certain number of chares to qualify, but they were not called upon to pay until they got the money; and they were at one time at 3 premium, and for a considerable period from 1½ to 2 premium, consequently, if the 3000 shares were sold at 34, they would pay upon their shares, and pocket 00004, each, and that was the way the public had been treated. This was a matter for investigation; and if they had no means of taking proceedings against Mesers, John Taylor and Sons,—if there was no law in this country, there was a very evere one in France, and a mode of punishing the gersant, that might induce them to settle the matter. They had made large stuns of money, and ought to return the deposits, he should say, with 5 per cent. interest, or show the shareholders what they had made, and return it to them, the company proving an abortive scheme. They must show how many shares they had taken, and when they sold them, and how many they had left at the time of sending Mr. Phillips out. He trusted he had made such a statement as to induce them to appoint a committee; he should, therefore, conclude by proposing the following resolution:—"That a committee of shareholders that his company be now appointed to investigate the affairs of the cosmpany, and that the committee do request the council of management in London to produce the books and papers of the company for inspection and examination, and that the committee do report to the share-holders their proceedings."

Mr. Macakwaza having seconded the resolution,

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the council of management in London to produce the books and papers of the company for inspection and examination, and that the committee do report to the share-holders their proceedings."

Mr. Mackuszus having seconded the resolution,

ASharkuszus having seconded the resolution,

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ASharkuszus having seconded the property of the same the state of the same than and the did not give his name, because he did not wish to proclaim to the world that he had made a fool of himself. He had been informed that the state of the finances were very far from being prosperous or encouraging, and that the company was being ruined by the report of Mr. Phillips. The board in Paris manage nothing, the whole of the affairs being conducted in London, and such had been the confidence reposed in Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, that it was only for them to make an assertion, and it was sure to meet with approval. The coancil in France had done all they could to recover the property, and would suggest that they should transfer what they possessed to New Granada, to be worked by a French engineer under Mr. Clement, if they thought proper.

The Chairwan objected to adjourn the appointment of the committee until Mr. Clement arrived; if they carried the resolution, they might afterwards act upon it as they might think proper.

A Sharkusloudes said Mr. Clement was fully expected to return in about a fortnight. The Chairwan said Mr. Clement giving any information whatever; he advised them not to adjourn to meet again for the same purpose.—The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Chairwan said the second resolution would be the appointment of a committee from among their own body.

A Sharkusloude squired whether it was known the amount in hand at the time

om among their own body. A SELERENGLERE enquired whether it was known the amount in hand at the time Ir. Phillips left?

The CHAIRMAN said the second resolution would be the appointment of a committee from among their own body.

A SHARKBULDER enquired whether it was known the amount in hand at the time Mr. Phillips left?

The CHAIRMAN said that was a most important enquiry for the committee of investigation. He was affaid to say.

A SHARHBULDER said he believed there was about 20,000/, in hand at that time. They found the funds getting very low, and sent Mr. Phillips out to save themselves. Another SHARKBULDER said he was much obliged to the chairman for the part he had taken; they ought, if possible, to make Mesers. Taylor and Sons responsible. He considered they ought to look to the original prospectus, and see how far they had deviated from it.

Mr. Proom said the reports for same time past had a very evasive appearance. The property at one time represented in the market 500,000/, was not now worth 25,000/.

Mr. Firld thought the committee had been too hastily got up. He thought they ought to have had a requisition, which he was sure would have been numerously signed, calling upon the directors to convene a meeting and give explanations, and if not satisfactory could have adopted this course. Nothing could be worse than the plan they had pursued. They have the management, but are not here to say upon whom the biame rests.

The CHARMAN reminded them that notice had been given to the solicitors, and that no accounts had been exhibited for a year and a half.

Mr. PIERD: You have been talking about there being no law in this country, but one in France, showing an idea of going to law; and, as it would be a question of defence, they had to consider whether under such circumstances information would not be withheld from them.

Mr. CHARNOCK said the last speaker seemed to think that by the course they were adopting no information would be obtained. Now, in other companies, nothing was got out of them by peaceful means, and it was only by the iron hand of the law that anything had been done. He had had little to do with maining compan

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Colonel Cooper in the chair.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,

Colonel Copper in the chair.

The report by the shareholders' committee of conference and investigation was submitted, in which they urged the necessity of providing adequate funds for the payment of the balance of the purchase-money of the Segenhoe Estate, by an increase in the company's capital, and an alteration in the value of shares, and of effecting corresponding changes and modifications in the constitution of the company. The committee state that the value of the estate, which had been estimated at 200,0004, was by no means exaggerated. In fact, they were assured that a gentleman in the North of England was prepared to purchase the property for 150,0001, the summing the intrinsic value of the property to be 150,0001, the committee were of opinion that the capital of the company should be fixed at that amount, and that the existing shareholders should participate in the augmented value of their property, by an increased value of their shares.

The assenting shareholders to the plan proposed represented upwards of 20,000 and of the 45,000 shares originally issued by the company. The committee of investigation proposed that the name of the company be changed to that of the Segenhoe Land and Mineral Company of New South Wales, and its operations to embrace the selling and leading of land, in addition to chose of mining. That the capital be increased from \$0,000 shares of 11. each, to 150,0001, to be represented by 30,000 shares of 51. each, fully paid up. That upon the payment of 10s, per share, the holder of two 11s shares to have the option of exchanging four shares of 11. each into the 55 shares, free from any money payment. That the proceeds of the 10s. call be applied to the liquidation of the purchase be defrayed, either by the sale of the unappropriated 31, shares, or in such other manner as a majority of the shareholders shall determine at a special or general meeting. That application be made to the Majesty in Council for a

ing. That application be made to Her Majesty in Council for a Royal Charter, incorporating the company, and if it be refused, that a Colonial Act of Incorporation be applied for.

The Skurktany to the committee of investigation having read the correspondence between those gentlemen and the committee of management—
Mr. Lindo observed, that assuming, from what had been stated, that the value of the property had not been questioned by the managing sommittee, he through it would not be necessary to trouble the meeting with evidence upon that point. He believed that the value of the property had very greatly increased, and that the sum of 150,0004. was really considerably under the value.

The Calaman's hoped he should be excused, but he thought it exceedingly desirable they abould hear any evidence upon the subject which could be adduced.

Mr. Ilnoo then called upon Mr. Thornton, who had made an estimate of the property, to state his views of its value.

Mr. Thornton's state his views of its value.

Mr. Thornton's who had made an estimate of the estate, and after enumerating the various parcels of land in possession of the company, observed that he was of opinion, from all the sources of information to which he had referred, that the property was worth 243,000f. He (Mr. Thornton) did not attend the meeting for the purpose of offering any opposition to the committee of management, but to work with the general body, and he had endeavoured to put the matter freely before the meeting.

Mr. Lindo said, that the meeting having heard the evidence of Mr. Thornton, he would now propose the first resolution—That the name of the company be changed to that of the Segenhoe Land and Mineral Company, of New South Wales; and that the operations of the company meritae the selling and leasing of land, in addition to those of mining.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Upon the second resolution, as to the increase of capital, Mr. Garkay formits, and that they ought to have sufficient funds in hand to pay for their

and that they ought to have summers and the state of the pendid upon to do so.

Mr. Garker remarked, that if they would do with 130,0001, he could not see the neseatly of raising their capital to 150,0001. They had, and had always had, ample unds in hand; and, if necessary, could at any moment raise a sufficient sum to pay or the estate.

funds in hand; allog, if necessary, could as any mendment was moved—That the capital of the catate.

After a very lengthened discussion, an amendment was moved—That the capital of the company be increased from 60,000 to 130,000 t, to be represented by 26,600 shares of 3t, each, paid up.

Mr. Livido said, he did not wish to act in opposition to the meeting, and would not press the original motion.—The amendment was accordingly carried, and the other propositions were withdrawn.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held on Monday, the 17th inst., at the offices, Old Broad-street,—Mr. J. J. Cummus in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the silvertisement convening the meeting, and the CHAIRMAN Submitted the following report:-

submitted the following report:—

The annual accounts which it is now the duty of the directors to present afford abundant proof of the continued prosperity of the bank, and of the general increase in the business. Although it will be seen that the profits on the year's transactions exceed those of the preceding year by the sum of 23,385.7.2. 2d., yet the exchange operations of the least six months of the year not having been as productive as those of the first, restored in January lart, and the heavy deduction now to be made for income tax, yell not allow of an large an amount being applied to the purpose of dividend as that part of the the purpose of the purpose of the strength of the purpose of the

ant at Wellington, the manager. A new branch has also been opened at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, to which Mr. J. S. Tarner, for some years in the services of the banks: Adelaide and Sydney, has been appointed manager. There has likewise been an ageney opened at Port Adelaide, to which Mr. J. Suatin has been appointed, under the direction and control of the Adelaide branch. The directors regret to report the retirement of Joseph Dowson, Eaq., from his seat at the beard, in consequence of ill-health. This vacancy has been provisionally filled by the appointment of St. Leger Richard Glyn, Eaq., who retires at this meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the deed, and now offers himself for election. Robert Brooks and Henry Buckle, Eagra, reture from the direction by rotation, in accordance with the provisions of the deed, and now offer themselves for re-election. The directors proceed to submit the statement of accounts, presenting an amount of profi for the year now reported on of 285,5634. 48, 104, out of which 164,0004, was paid at Christmas, and 6634, 148, 3d. carried to the rest of undivided profit, leaving 131,5694. 10s. 7d. profit on the half-year. This profit admits of 131,5004, being appropriated for the purpose of dividend, which the directors have determined to apply as interest on the paid-up capital. This amount will turnish a dividend for the half-year, by way of interest, at the rate of 16 per cent, equal to 32 per cent, per annum, on the amount paid-up in respect of each abare in the capital of the company, payable in London free of income tax, on Tuesday, the 5th of August, and in the colones, with the addition of the income tax, as soon as the inspector shall fix after receipt of advices.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at the Branches on the 51st of December, 1853, and at the London Office on the 30th of June, 1854.

| LIABILITIES. | C.S. HOWEN DO | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| reglationposits | £060,673 4,099,060 | 12 | 11 |
| posits lls payable, and other liabilities llance of undvided profit serve fund £200,000 0 0 | 776,460 147,036 | | |
| id-up capital 820,000 0 0= | 1,020,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £6,098,230 | 16 | 3 |
| ecie on hand, and cash balances £1,905,039 3 3 | HT THE | 4 | |
| illion 311,583 5 1= | £2,216,622 | 8 | 4 |
| nk premises, and other property | 32,500 | · · | U |
| lls receivable, Government Stock, and other securitiesvestment of Reserve Fund (3¼ per Cents.) | 4,244,108 200,000 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | £6,693,230 | 16 | 3 |
| statument of Phopris. lance of undivided profit at June, 1853 which are now to be added the profits of the past year, ending | and tale on The | | |
| at the branches 31st December, 1853, and at the London office 30th June, 1854 | 295,963 | • | 10 |
| Total | £475,036 | 11 | 3 |
| duct amount of interest paid at Midsum., 1853. £164,000 0 0 tto, at Christmas, 1853 | 228,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance of undivided profit at this date | £147,036 | 11 | 3 |
| reported at June, 1853 | £200,600 | | |
| The CHAIDMAN said, that in meeting the shareholders with a di are, instead of 51., paid last year, his duty was not on this occasion; but the circumstance which had given rise to the diminution patent to all who happened to know the state of exchanges, and the colonies. The actual price of gold during the last six mot sched the standard value here, but had exceeded it, and the exch wiy met that advance; hence the exchange account of the half-ye. | n quite so of dividend the price on the had no ange on bill | ple mo f go t on ls on t to | ust old nly nly |

in the colonies. The actual price of gold during the last six months and not only reached the standard value here, but had exceeded it, and the exchange on bills only allowly met that advance; hence the exchange account of the half-year showed it to be minus in the amount of over 30,000%, but, on the other hand, the interest account, owing to the larger amount of funds in active operation in the colony, had relieved that minus by a sum of nearly 20,000%, but, on the other hand, the interest account, owing to the larger amount of funds in active operation in the colony, had relieved that minus by a sum of nearly 20,000%, but on that, comparing one with the other, they had actually earned a larger amount of profit by 23,3434. Then, again, if they looked to the amount of profit of the year, they would find hit to be 295,9537. 4s. 100., and they would find that no similar amount of profit had ever yet been made known to the public, in the most prospectous bank, in proportion to the capital employed. There had been another large deduction from the profits, and one which it was impossible to have avoided, or of which they could complain—he alluded to the income tax, for which they were obliged to make a larger reserve. And in giving so large on amount of bonus, free of income tax, they must bear in mind that the bank had now to meet the demand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to an amount of wort 15,000%, which was in itself a bonus to the proprietors. It was rather a singular fact that they began at that time he took the liberty of saying that the directors thought it prudent to declare such a rate of interest as they hoped to sustain, and they further promised that beyond that rate of interest as they hoped to sustain, and they further promised that beyond that rate of interest, whatever the profits arising out of each half-year might beyond that rate of interest, whatever the profits arising out of each half-year might beyond that rate of interest, whatever the profits arising out of each half-year might beyond

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank was held in the board oom of the bank, Lothbury, on Wednesday,

J. L. Broando, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last one, not the following directors' report:—

and the following directors' report:—

The directors have the pleasure to report that, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, paying the income tax, and setting apart 2000s, towards the new buildings in Lotbbury and Bloomsbury, the nett profits of the half-year amount to 73,000s. 19s. 5d. Out of these profits the directors now declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; they also declare a bonus of 3 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. After these payments are made, the balance of the profit and loss account will be 13,000s. 19s. 5d., and the rest, or surplus fund, will remain at 125,207s. Is. 6d. The directors have also the pleasure to report that, on the 8th of last month, they were admitted into the clearing house—an event which they believe will increase the profits of the bank.

The following statement of accounts was then read :-

| 1 | Rest, or surplus fund. Nett profits for the past half-year | 125,307 73,900 | | |
|---|--|---|--------|---|
| ١ | Total | £8,091,679 | 0 | 7 |
| | Cr.—Government Stock, Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds | \$1,457,415 5,806,865 827,397 | 3 | 7 |
| | Total | £8,091,670 | 0 | 7 |
| | Da.—Total expenditure of the six establishments, including rent taxes, salaries, stationery, &c. Amount set apart towards the new buildings Payment of the dividend now declared, at the rate of 6 per cent per amum, for the last haif-rear Bonus of 3 per cest, on the capital Balance of profit and loss account Rest, or surplus fund | £ 22,335 2,000 30,000 30,000 13,900 | 0 0 19 | 0 |
| | Total | £323,543 | 18 | 2 |
| | Ca.—Rest, or surplus fund, on the 31st December, 1853 Gross profits of the last half-year, after paying the income tax and making provision for all had and doubtful debts. | £125,307 | | 6 |
| | | - | - | |

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Vic of May pects o serious disturb

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Ma tien is the pre sequen This fir

the board of directors.

Mr. Trzz said the only question between them was the subject of the rest, and that was an epen question; it was, therefore, unfair to say that discussing it affected the confidence reposed by the shareholders in the directors. The deposits had increased during the last year from 630,600k, to 689,000k—a proof of the estimation in which the bank was held by the public. They had for a long time put up with a small directed, and he could not understand why they should not now realise the profits; but he was perfectly indifferent at what figure it was put, so that the question was definitely settled.

Mr. B. parket was extended.

nitely settled.

Mr. Badperley proposed that the surplus should not exceed 100,000%.

Mr. Tyrs seconded the resolution, upon which a very lengthy discussion cosmed, terminating in Mr. Baddeley withdrawing the resolution, and Mr. Title substituting cole, in accordance with the suggestion of the shakrmas, with the exception of limiting the amount to 150,000%, without a special notice to the proprietors, inserted in the advertisement of the usual half-yearly meetings.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, manager, and other officers of the institution.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The fourteenth annual meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, on Tuesiay,
Mr. Mark Hunna in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and also the directors' re-ort, which is as follows:—

Total £36,950 0 11 Capital subscribed.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

The thirty-fourth half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held in the board-room at the bank, on Thursday,—Mr. F. B. Goldbary in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman observed, that one of the most agreeable days in the year was that on which the directors were met, as on the present occasion, by the body of shareholders.

The following report was then read:—
The directors have again much pleasure in meeting the proprietors, to place before them the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year ending the 36th of June last, by which it will be observed that the nest profits amounted to 54,695.7 a. 3d. From the continued property of the bank, the directors have felt themselves justified in itereasing the dividend, and have accordingly appropriated 30,509.6 for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which has left a balance of 24,695.7 a. 3d., as undivided profit to the credit of the current half-year. The dividend will be payable on and after Friday, the 28th inst.

The following are the assets and liabilities to 30th June:— The following are the assets and liabilities to 30th June : -

| 1 | ASSETS. | | | |
|---|---|--|-----|-----|
| | Bills discounted, loans, and cash | £ 689,018 5,979,704 | | |
| | Building, furniture, &c., in Princess-street £20,025 0 0 Ditto in Pail Mall 8,750 0 0= | 28,775 | 0 | ø |
| | Total | £6,697,498 | 3 | 2 |
| | Capital paid-up—vix., 60,000 shares, at 107. each Amount due by the bank Amount of "the Guarantee Fund." Dec. 31, 1853, £251,279 19 6 Six months' interest on ditto, at 3 per ct. per an. 2,569 4 6— Amount carried to profit and lose account. | £ 600,000 5,837,900 153,549 106,048 | 10 | |
| | Total | £6,697,498 | 3 | 2 |
| | Balance brought down PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. | £ 106,048 | 9 | 8 |
| | Current expenses, proportion of building expenses, directors' remu- neration, bad debts, income tax, &c. | 24,370 | 9 | 2 |
| | Amount carried to profit and loss, new account, being rebate of in- terest on bills discounted not yet due. Dividend account for the payment of half-year's dividend, at the | 26,982 | 13 | 3 |
| | rate of 104, per cent. per annum, upon 600,6004, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares Balance, being undivided profit for the past half-year | 30,000 24,695 | 0 7 | 0 3 |
| | Total | £106,048 | 9 | 8 |

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held at the Dock House, or 'esclay, Mr. W. Gladeroous in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN stated that, is Tuesday, The notic

consequence of the chairman of the company being, by an accident, unable to a be, as deputy, would have the honour of filling the chair.

The following report was then read:—

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the company, for the half-year ended the 30th June last, have been accessible, since the 10th inst., for inspection by pre-prietors, in accordance with the advertisement calling the present meeting, and copies of the same are now on the table; they show the results of the business of the pass six months to be as follows:—

£ 62,807 18 2 Nett earnings ..

port presented to progress, are no the warehouse t

VEWSPAPER.

vanced state, and the directors have every reason to anticipate that the same will be statistic to a considerable extent in the course of the ensuing month, agreeably to the engagement of the contractors. In consequence of the warehouses at Cutler-street and New-street requiring very considerable regains, estimated to cost about 75004, the directors have, at the recommendation of a committee specially appointed to inquire into the subject, embraced the opportunity of providing at the same time further warehouse room, which the present requirements of trade render necessary; they have accordingly contracted for the construction of an additional floor to the varchouses in question at a cost of about 17,5004, in addition to the repairs referred to, by which means a large accession of accommodation will be acquired at a comparative statement of the quantities of goods landed and in varchouse in these docks, and of the shipping and tomange that have entered the same, during the six months ended the 30th June, in the years 1852, 1838, and 1854, respectively:—

| Landed | Tone | 1852. 54,208 71,994 | 1853. 56,986 68,058 | 1854, 61,849 80,666 | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a beautiful beautiful at the | 8 HIP 1852. | PING. | 1853. | 185 | - |
| Ships with cargoes | Ships. To . 253 69, | | 75,018 75,018 | Ships, 339 | Tons. 83,445 15,641 |
| Total | | 010 430 GENERAL | | 452 | 99,086 |

Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the Port of London, with cargoes from foreign ports, during the half-years ended the 5th July, 1852, 1853, and 1854, distinguishing the British from the foreign:—

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ddition to

| Tonal social m | 11 199 | 1853. | to good | 200-119 | 1853, | 10 12 15 13 2 | | | 1854 | |
|----------------|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------|------------------|----------|----------------|--------|----------|
| British | Ships. | Tons. 608,186 | | Ships, 2586 | | Tons. 651,191 | | Ships. 2798 | | Tons. |
| Fereign | 1597 | 281,357 | | | | 329,523 | ******** | 2527 | 012000 | 426,754 |
| Total | 4138 | 889,543 | 10014 | 4594 | B. | 980,714 | | 5325 | 1 | ,197,868 |

Total..... 4488 889,643 4394 289,714 5325 1,107,653
The Chairman said that, from the very satisfactory accounts and prospects, which,
he might add, were better than they had been since the construction of the docks,
many of the proprietors had looked forward for a large dividend or a bonus; but when
he sixted that the freights from the Battle were 18,000%, less this year than last, in
consequence of the war, and that as the other dock companies had made a reduction
in their rates they must reduce theirs to meet them, he thought the directors justified
is recommending a dividend of 2 per cent.; he should, therefore, more a resolution
that effect, and trusted he should obtain the support and forbearance of the proprictors for another six months, when he hoped they would be in a still more prosserous condition.

pictors for another six months, when he hoped they would be in a still more prosperous condition.

It was then moved by the Chairman, seconded by Tromas Tooke, Esq., and resolved manimously:—"That the report now read be approved and adopted, and that printed espies of the same be furnished to the proprictors; and that a dividend be now declared for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 2 per cent, upon the capital stock of the company, such dividend to be payable, free of income tax, on and after Saturday, the 23d inst., Sundays and holidays excepted."

The following gentlemen were sheeted directors for the ensuing year:—Mestra. Anselmo de Arroyave, George Fearks Barclay, John White Cater, Benjamin Cohen, Alexander Colvin, James du Buisson, John Griffith Frith, William Gladstone, John Hampden Gleistanes, George Carr Glyn, M.P., Chaires Pascoc Grenfell, John Hodger, John Gellibrand Hubbard, Wm. Sehaw Linday, M.P., J. Horsley Palmer, Manuel Perez, William Pye, Anthony Ridley, Mishes Sichel, T. Tooke, and C. Webb. Eowano Eowann, Esq., moved that the thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and are bereby tendered, to the chairmen and other directors, for their valuable exprises and unwearied attention to the interests of the company.—Seconded by James Bolls, Esq.—The chairman acknowledged the vote, and the meeting separated.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

The quantity of gold exported from Sydney to Great Britain during the first quarter of this present year was \$2,634 ozs. 10 dww., which, at an average of 31, 19s. per oc., gives a value of 326,460 dws. 60. 10 dww., which, at an average of 31, 19s. per oc., gives a value of 326,460 dws. 60. 10 dww., which, at an average of 31, 19s. per oc., gives a value of 326,460 dws. 60. 10 dww., which, at an average of 31, 19s. per oc., gives a value of 326,460 dws. 60. 10 dww., which, at an average of 31, 19s. per oc. The stock of gold in the city was small. The latest items of intelligence are not very important. The gross produce, as proved by the export returns, keeps up to the average, though particular localities rise and fall in popularity with remarkable rapidity. Of many new "diggings" opened since the beginning of the year none have yet developed themselves into rivals of the increast and oldest—Ballarat and Mount Alexander. One of the richest of the new spots has been the valley of the Buckland River, but it was so unhealthy that many persons shandoned it when "doing a good stroke," in the diggers' phrase, giad to escape with their lives. The mortality from dyscntery and a fatal kind of low fever has been frightful. The river flows through a deep ravine, in which, as the high mountain walls on each side excluded the wind, the sir was stagmant and, from the socrething sum during the day, sitenesely hot. At night the temperature rapidity fell to piercing cold, so that the inhabitants of this unknown, and the high process of the high process of the winds of the sire was stagmant and, the high process of the winds of the high process of the winds and the high process of the winds of the winds of the high process of the winds of the high process of the winds of the

The question causes much discussion, but the evil appears to be beyond the reach of legislation.

The quantity of gold brought down to Sydney by the escort from the lat of January to March 31st, was 53,00 ces. The return shows a large decrease compared with the same quarter of 1853.

By a recent experiment, a greater difference has been found in the value of various simples of the gold at Victoria than is generally supposed to exist. Six samples tested at the Belbourne Assay-office, varied from 31. 13s. 2d. to 4f. 4s. 7d. per oz., a difference of 11s. 2d. Some of these samples, however, were small, not above 1 ounce in weight, while another weighed 35 ces. The average value of the six samples is given at 41. is, per oz.—considerably above the standard price.

VICTORIA.—The following is from the summary of the Melbourne Argus of May 4, prepared for the Golden Age:—"We are enabled to report that the prospects of the mines still continue encouraging, and that the produce bas suffered no srious dimination. The regular labour of the minerast the old sites has been greatly distarbed by rushes to newly-discovered spots, which take a certain time to exhibit results. The new mines not yet developed are those of Tarrengower, east of Forest Creek, and or Lake Omeo, in the Australian Alps, which are both said to be extremely incomparatively unavailable in consequence of a superabundance of that element. The following exhibit the statistics for two periods of four mosths in 1853 and 1854;

ABRIVALS OF GOLD BY ESCORT.

ARIVALS OF GOLD BY ESCORT.

ARIVALS OF GOLD BY ESCORT.

| 1853, to 30th April | 687,429 ozs. |
|---|--------------------------|
| | 627,514 ozs. |
| SHIPMENTS OF GOLD. | Experience of the second |
| 1853, to 30th April | 760,645 ozs. |
| 1854, to 29th April | 713,230 ozs. |
| The amount conveyed to Melbourne and Geelong weekly by the | government armed |
| scorts from the various gold-fields, keeps up with remarkable | regularity to about |

THE GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA.—A report of Dr. John B. Trask, appointed by the California Legislature to survey the Sierra Neveda and coast mountians, has recently been published, and affords much information in respect to the
done the lat of November; and the detailed account covers a pamphic of nextly 20
god propers. The results were decidedly favourable to the belief that the gold of the State
done the lat of November; and the detailed account covers a pamphic of nextly 20
gogs. The results were decidedly favourable to the belief that the gold of the State
is mechanistic, and will continue to be profitably worked for during a long time to
summit ridge of the Sierra Nevada. There are evidences which clearly indicate a
fepoid gold older than the diluvial drift of the lower western diggings, and its difection has been traced for about 70 miles. It appears to have an average breadth of
about 4 miles, and an elevation of 4000 ft, above the sea for the most of the distance.

The quarte mines, he concludes, possess continuous and inexhaustible veins, and all
be expectations that have been formed of them he thinks well grounded. Of the
summit of the principal mines in length. They have not been extensively
worked near over a district 30 miles in length. They have not been extensively
worked near over the district 30 miles in length. They have not been extensively
worked near over over a district 30 miles in length. They have not been extensively
and of their minimal productiveness he gives no opinion. He represents
and of the principal mines of the State as stiffin a prosperous condition, and able to
later large profit to the investment of a far greater amount of capital.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—A new and highly important addition is just been added to this highly interesting vollection of portrait models. It is
squence of the stirring events which have forwarded constantly by the electric wires.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION interesting vollection of portrait models. It is
squence of the stirring events which have forwarded constantly by the electric wires.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

RETURN OF LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE

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COAL IN RUSSIA.—Sir Roderick Murchison, referring to an extract from the Moniteur, copied into the Times, in which it is asserted, on the authority of a letter from Leipsic, that he "had not hesitated to declare that the discovery of a coal mine in Russia was impossible;" has forwarded the following particulars, in contradiction of that erroneous statement, and to explain his views on the subject:—"In 1840-41, and after my first journey in Russia, I pointed out the simple but important fact, that throughout the Baltic provinces and extensive northern trusts the formations which were at or near the surface were of remoter antiquity than the great coal-bearing strata, and that, not containing any traces of feesil vegetables out of which coal could have been produced, it was quite impossible to obtain the mineral by sinking shafts in that region. At the same time, assisted by my Fretch colleague, M. de Verneuil, and aided by the Imperial missing engineers, Colonel Helmersen and Count Keyserling, I indicated the position and nature of two or three thin seams of ill-consolidated impure ool, which are visible, at intervals, in the lowest member of the carboniferous rocks, both in the Valdai Hills and near Tula and Kaluga. As sectional view of one of these examples, as occurring in the Valdai Hills, about 125 versits to the south of St. Petersburg, which was given in the large work of my colleagues and self, and has recently been reproduced in my work entitled Silverio (page 328), is, I suspect, the "coal mine" spoken of as having been lately discovered near the capital—though its existence has long been a matter of notoriety. Tracing these slightly carbonaceous strata to the great River Dwina and the shores of the White Sea near Archangel. But even then I adverted to a productive coal field in the country to the north of the Sea of Anof, or about 500 versis to the south of Moscow. Researches pursued in subsequent years (1841 to 1844 inclusive) confirmed my views and extended my inference respecting the cool of worthy

tor M. Anatole Demidoff."

COAL IN TURKEY.—A concession of coal mines in the valleys of Kozlou and Zangeldek, near Heraclea, has at length been obtained by the English Government. Lord Stratford, finding that the private interests of several of the Pashas were opposed to this desirable measure, had an audience with the Sultan, and after, it is said, some difficulty, succeeded in convincing him that the interests of the Turkish Government would be best served by permitting the mines to be worked by English skill.

THE DALBHIEW COPPER AND LEAD MINE (BRECONSHIEE), —This mine is just been surveyed and reported on by Capt. James Skimming. We have not room the report this wask, but in our next it may appear in extense. Cant. Skimming. has just been surveyed and reported on by Capt. James Skimming. We have not room for the report this wask, but in our next it may appear is extenso. Capt. Skimming of the property of the proposed by the property of the property of the property of the proposed of the property of the pro

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 3 feet under the 120 fm level. The lode in the 120 east is worth for copper ore quite 120f, per fathom No. 1 winze is communicated to this level. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 110 east, is worth for copper ore quite 120f, per fm. The south lode, in the 110 west of Fryer's, is about 8 in. wide, unproductive. No change in any of the tutwork operations since last report. The tribute department looks woll.—M. WHITE: July 17.

ALTARVIN CONSOLS.—Since last report we have completed the whole of our pitwork; consequently we are now in a position to sink our shaft, and open on the lode—a lode that will enable us to put our stamps to work; and I hope soon to get a batch of tin ready for the market. As soon as convenient, we shall drive east and west on the lode in the 20. We have also commenced operations in the east end of the 10 fm. level, where we have a lode about 10 in. wide, composed of spar and gossan; it has every appearance of a good lode, and carries with it a smooth and regular wall, with a leader of flookan about 2 in. wide. I hope in my next report to give you more particulars respecting the lode in the end being driven west on the new lode

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The lode in the end being driven west on the new lode

more particulars respecting the lode in the 20.—R. Revisors: July 19.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The lode in the end being driven west on the new lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, containing prian, mundic, and killas (slate). The lode in the end being driven east on tin lode is 2 ft. wide, containing mundic, blende, tin, capel, and soft spars, spotted with yellow copper ore; the lode in the winze being sank in the bottom, on tin lode, is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, containing iead, blende, mundic, and soft spars, thickly mixed with yellow copper ore: it is a promising lode, and from its appearance will, without doubt, prove productive in depth. The cross-cut is very nearly advanced beyond the rail way.—J. Barret: July 19.

ARUNDELL COPPER.—The ground in Victoria engine-shaft continues hard for sinking, but we expect to get through this hard floor in a few days. In the 25 fm. level cross-cut, driving north, the ground is more favourable for driving, and the water very much stronger than we have ever seen it, with a little malleable copper on the floors, but not much to save; this shows a very good indication for the lode.

—W. TROMAS: July 18.

BALLYMONEEN SULPHUR.—We are getting the water fast down, and hope to

on the floors, but not much to save; this shows a very good indication for the lode.

—W. Thomas: July 18.

BALLYMONEEN SULPHUR.—We are getting the water fast down, and hope to begin to clear out the sump to-morrow. I was underground yesterday, and broke a stone of sulphur; the part of the lode I saw is full 3 ft. of solid sulphur ore, and is directly over the stopes, which are yet full of water.

—At the whim-shaft, the rubbish is cleared away; the water in the stopes is down if fm., and we expect to have all clear by Monday; the water is getting rapidly out of the winne to the lower level. We shall have several tons of sulphur broken next week.—July 15.

—The stopes are clear of water; they are very narrow, masses of sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. We shall get 50 tons of sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. We shall get 50 tons of sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. We shall get 50 tons of sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. We shall get 50 tons of sulphur being left on the hide the sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. We shall get 50 tons of sulphur being left on the hide sulphur being left on the side, which our men are shooting down. The shall get 50 tons of ore; in this level west the lode has not been taken down. The lode in the 115 cast is 5 ft. wide, and worth 5 tons of ore per fantom; Paull's stopes, in the back of this level, will turn out 5 tons, and Jeffery's stopes 9 tons per fan. The 103 cast is worth 5 tons of ore per fan; Jackson's stopes in this level will yield 8 tons of ore per fan. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.—J. Paullurs: July 19.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—We have found the south side of the lode in the level from the

BLAEN CAYLEN.—We have found the south side of the lode in the level from the bottom of the engine-shaft; the lode is very strong, but I am unable to report its width, as we have not yet seen the north wall; there is a good mixture of lead through the entire breast. I believe we have 8 fms. yet to, drive to intersect the lode by the sait level.—J. Jones: July 17.

width, as we have not yet seen the north wall: there is a good mixture of lead through the entire brass. I believe we have 8 fms, yet to, drive to intersect the loude by the adit level.—J. Joxzs: July 17.

BOLENOWE.—The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is much easier for driving. No alteration in any other bargains.—W. Roberts: July 15.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—In the 24 fm. level west we have not made any great progress during this last week, the ground being very wet and troublesome for driving; it is of decidedly the same character as in the level above, before getting into the ore ground. In the 24 fm, level east I have nothing new to notice. In the 12 fm, level east the lode is not quite so large, but still has a very promising appearance going west; the rise is up about 9 fms., the welstern part of which is more overy than I have before seen it; the ore appears to be dipping west. I hope to have the rise communicated to the adit by the latter part of the week, when we shall commence driving the end, and also stoping the back,—W. GODDEN: July 20.

BOSORN.—The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30, east of Halket's shaft, on Widden lode, is 9 in, wide, yielding good work for tin. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 30, wbst of Halket's on Widden lode, is 16 four wide, saving work for tin. We have cleared the old work, the prian lode down about 7 fms., and find the lode small and poor for tin. The ground in the Well level continues favourable for driving; no lode yet oft of consequence; we have found a small poor vein, and the prian lode must be yet before us. We have opened about 3 fms. in the shallow level, towards the Well level.—Ralphe-Goldsworntry: July 15.

BRONFLOYD.—We have driven the deep adit 10 fms. north-west, that is in the direction recommended by Capt. M. Francis, but have not yet intersected the lode, although the ground is now dipping very fast in that direction.—J. JOXES: July 18.

BRYNTAIL.—The 12 fm. level, east of No. 4 cross-cut, base been communicated with the north part of the lod

W. COOKE: July 17.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The rise in back of the 10, on South Entral lode, is producing good stones of yellow ore, and a pitch in the back of the 20 is looking remarkably well.—W. ROBERTS: July 15.

CARADON WOOD.—We have cut the lode in our shallow adit, but driven in it very little as yet. We intend to drive across it until we cut the western wall.—J. HOLLANY, July 18.

dueing good stones of yellow ore, and a pitch in the back of the 20 is looking remarkably well.—W. Konrars: July 15.

CARADON WOOD.—We have cut the lode in our shallow adit, but driven in it very little as yet. We intend to drive across it until we cut the western wall.—J. Holmas: July 18.

CAREDON WOOD.—We have cut the lode in our shallow adit, but driven in it very little as yet. We intend to drive across it until we cut the western wall.—J. Holmas: July 18.

CAREDON WOOD.—We have cut to lot we have mines to the date of my last inspection, and I now add the measurement and extent of all works done to the present date. On the Danish works, or south mine, under the agency of Capt. Henry Thomas, there were 29 fms. of deep drains cut, to draw off surface-water, 20 fms. of cross-cuts and drivings made into the hill, and a small trial-shaft sunk about 4 fms. From several parts of these works stones containing copper ores were taken, of a rich quality; and the entire ground, to the breadth of several fathoms, was proved to contain grey granular copper ore, green earbonate of copper, and favourable indications to warrant good trials. At Chief Constant Mine, a level was driven on the south lode 16 fms. 3 ft. 9 im, a cross-cut south about 6 f fms., and a wine and trial-shaft sunk on the same lode 7 fms. From these works large rich stones were taken from the lode, composed of grey and purple copper ore, in quartz, mixed with chlorite, all richly coated with green carbonate of copper. An engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms., conveniently fixed for working the Chief Constant lodes south and Maude's lodes north, and a level driven from the 10 fm. level southward about 23 fms. into the hill, to prove its ore-bearing nature. On Maud's lode there were only partial trials, in every one of which copper ore was found, disseminated in a granular state; this lode is very strong, and shows indications of good produce when cut at due depths. To unwater the lower divisions of this mine, over which a bog-lake, &c., of considerable extent lay,

VEYBAN: July 18.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The lode in Richards's shaft is much improved in appearance, and the shaft will yield nearly 1 ton per fm. of good quality copper ore. The shaft is 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 12.—T. RICHARDS: July 17.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—The cutting of the plat in the 10 fm. level is completed; also the bearer-holes, and the bearers fixed. The cutting of the cistern-plat will also be completed by to-morrow; after which we shall heave the lift into the cistern, fix penthouse, and commence sinking again at once; we hope to stud 2 or 3 fms. without any lift. Two men are employed in driving a cross-cut to lode No. 2.

We are progressing favourably; ground easy for driving. The machinery works well.—J. TREWERKE: July 19.

CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS (AMERON)—The ore still continues just the same

We are progressing invourably; ground easy for driving. The machinery works well.—J. Tranwake; July 19.

CROSSGILL HEAD CONSOLS (Alexon).—The ore still continues just the same in the stopes in bottom of the 17 fm. level. We expect to commence washing next week, to get a quantity of lead ore for the market. We are progressing with the building of the shop, &c.; the weather is very fine for such work.—J. Tone: July 17.

CUEBER UNITED.—At Trebiskin, the looke in the engine-shaft is producing occasional good stones of lead. The looke in the 55 west end is 12 in. wide, producing some saving work. The looke in the 63 west end is about 9 in. wide, producing some saving work. The look in the 45 west end is 12 in. wide, eithicomposed of quartz, prian, flockan, mandic, and a little lead, but not to value. The stopes in the back of this level are producing saving work; the looke here shows an improving appearance. In driving in the 35 fm. level the look is 18 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fathom. At Trebellan, we expect the shaftmen will resume sinking the engine-shaft on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The look in the 56 north end is 10 in. wide, producing some spots of lead. The looke in the 46 north end is 8 in. wide, still composed of spar and prian, and looking more favour-

ode in the south is 8 in. wide, composed of quarts, prian, flockan, mu is of lead. The lode in the 36 is 10 in. wide, producing some saving wor the mines 33 tons of good lead ore.—J. Taxwix; A. Dowx: July 15.

We have on the mines 32 tons of good lead ore.—J. Thrwin; A. Down; July 13.

CWM DARREN.—In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, with a sixture of lead throughout. In the 20 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding stones of copper ore—ground harder than usual. In the stopes in the back of the 20 fathom west the lode is 20 inches wide, yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of copper ore per fm. at the adit level cast the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. We have about 10 tons of copper dressed and put to pile.—A. Warkes; July 17.

level the lode is 20 inches wide, yielding from 5 to 10 cwts. of copper ore per fm. In the adit level east the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. We have abous 10 tons of copper dressed and put to pile.—A. Warras: July 17.

CWMDYLE.—I have no alteration to report relative to the stopes working throughout the mine, the whole are yielding a good supply of ore. Two sets of new rolls have been put to work this week, making one side of the engine in good working order. The stamps are producing ore equal to my expectation; this and our crushing machinery being put in thorough repair, will enable us to make regular and extensive sales of ore. I hope the groundwork for the railway round the Green Lake will be nearly complete next week.—T. COLLIVER: July 18.

DARREN.—The lode in the 10, which is now extended 21 fms. west of shaft, in 5 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. A stope in back of this level east is producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. A stope in back of this level east is producing 5 ton per fm. We are still driving south in the adit level, to intersect the jouth part of the lode, which we think to accomplish in four weeks, should it continue its regular undersay. The lode in Francia's level is 5 feet wide, 6 feet of which is saving work for dressing, and will yield 15 ton of lead ore per fm. The pithess throughout are looking wour office on or before the 20th inst. for the last parcel of ore cold, and I hope to get another parcel about the middle of August.—S. Taxvernax: July 18.

DEVON BULLER.—The ground in the cross-cut appears to be changing for the better, and intermixed with veins of spar, mundle, and spots of copper ow; it indicates that we are approaching the lode. Our machinery and pitwork are all in good working order.—M. Stramms: July 19.

DEVON UNITED.—Saturday last being our setting and pay-day, we set the enginal-shaft to sink under the 25 fm. level by nine men, stented 5 fms., at 13t. per fm. The lode here for 5 ft. wide assumes a very promising appearance; i

corily, and ore is being daily brought to surface,—July 18.

EAGLEBROOK.—The west engine-shaft is now down I fm. 4 ft. below the deep slit level. We have put down a 4-in. lift of pumps to sink with; the lode, as we decend, is of the same character as above, composed of gossan and broken perphyry, with occasional good stones of lead. The deep adit level, west of this shaft, is extended 9 fms. I ft.; the lode in the end is not so productive, but there is still a good mixture of lead ore. The level, east of ditto, going towards the deep slit, is extended 12 fms. 2 ft.; the lode in the end has much the same appearance as in the middle thaft—a strong mixture of lead, interspersed with white spar. The deep adit level is extended 20 fms. 4 ft. was of the old engine-shaft, and presents much the same character as when I last wrote.—II. Track: July 15.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The engine-shaft is now down 23 fms. 1 ft. we will be a superior of the contract o

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The engine-shart is now down 25 fms. I ft., we calculated on having it down more than 29 fathoms by last Saturday, which was the setting-day; but meeting with a hard bar of ground (something like grey elvan) it nade against the sinking more than a fathom: the ground is now again tolerably rell; the price is 101. 10s. tper fm., a heavy price, but having a hard bar of ground ast month it made pretty ment against the men; they will come considerably short if wages, and being a good pare of men, we were obliged to give them a good price to keep them with us. We calculate on sinking to the 30 fm. level about the middle if this month, when we shall at once begin to drive. I am glad to say the ground is of the same kind and colour as it has been, with the exception of being a little harder. We have not seem a patch of black or poor looking ground in the shaft yet.—July 17. GARREG.—I have made a careful examination of the lode in the 30 fathom level from the bottom of the engine-shaft driving north. The lode is considerably smaller han when last reported upon; it is now 15 in. wide, composed of clay and carbonate of lime, with a little lead intermixed, but the lode seems rather confused. I expect his lode will be opening out again, and we may then meet with a larger body of rad.—W. RAMEDEN.

of lime, with a little lead intermixed, but the lode seems rather confused. I expect this lode will be opening out again, and we may then meet with a larger body of lead.—W. Rassida.

GAWTON UNITED.—At the engine-shaft, the sinking of which is going on favourably, the lode is much improved, being full 5 ft. wide, and its size apparently increasing; it is composed of capel, spar, mundle, and rocks of copper ore; all the lode must go to the dressing-floors, and everything about it is indicative of a good course of ore. In the 2st, west of cross-course, the lode is larger than the end, composed of capel, mundle, and ore; the main part of the lode appears south, and I hope by sanother week to give more particulars. To the east of the cross-course we are cutting through the south lode, which is, so far, capel, spar, and peach, with stones of yellow and crystallised orc. The tributers in the back of this level are also stripping down the south lode; they have their workings 6 ft, wide, and no signs of a south wall; the lode is composed of spar and rich ore, with large rughs or hollows throughout. The grinder, I hope, will be finished by Saturday; it will, however, be busy work to get in order for sampling, even if things go on all right. The transroad to the quay will be completed to-morrow, and the carriage of our ore in future will mot exceed 2\(\frac{1}{2} \), d. per ton.—F.S. The lode in the engine-shaft was again taken down yesterday, after the report was sent off; it is increasing in size, and still producing fine rocks of ore: if this holds on we shall soon be in a different position.—H. Horswitt. July 20.
GREAT CAMBEILAN MINING AND QUARRINING COMPANY.—The report of the superintendent at the mines this week is to the following effect:—No. 1 Lode, Maestryfar, is the same as last reported. No. 2 Lode still continues to turn out rich stuff, but in small quantities at present, until we obtain a greater depth. No. 5 Lode, we are now driving across, and produces copper, lead, and jack; from the sink of this lode we

re dressed for market.

GREAT COWARCH.—The lode in the deep adit level is 4 ft. wide, with spots of ad, the ground easy for driving. The 20 south is looking better; the lode is 5 feet ide, with branches of lead ore, varying from 1 to 3 in, wide; the stratum is more organisal than I ever saw it before. In this end I expect to intersect Jeffrie's lode loorly, where we may expect a banch of lead at the junction—that is, judging from the procent indications. Thomas's stope, in the back of the 20 is holed to the 12; the procent indications. Thomas's stope, in the back of the 20 is holed to the 12; the clot of the 20, are improved, the lode 9 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls, and it average work for dressing. The ground in the 30 cross-cut still continues hard, it is highly mineralised. We intersected a branch of lead this work 2 in wide, which is a good indication. All the rest of our operations are going on well.—R. lookarses: 2 July 15.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—The lode in the 72, west of whim-shaft, continues in size, and is spotted with ore. The lode in the 60, west of whim-shaft, worth for ore 34, per fm. The stopes over the 60, west of No. 1 winze, are worth or ore 124, per fm. The stopes below the 60, west of engine-shaft, are worth for ore 4, per fm.—G. Rickard: July 18.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—Cast Description

is worth for ore \$1, per fm. The stopes over the \$00, west of No. I winze, are worth for ore \$12, per fm. The stopes below the \$00, west of engine-shaft, are worth for ore \$12, per fm. The stopes below the \$00, west of engine-shaft, are worth for ore \$12, per fm. The stopes below the \$00, west of engine-shaft, are worth for ore \$12, per fm. G. Richard. State \$12, per fm. \$13, per fm. G. Richard. State \$13, per fm. \$13

IRISH CONSOLS.—Since my last there is no material alteration, with the exception of our having got into a very fine strainm of ground, driving north from Colleras adit; and from the branches recently out (friable quarte), I think we cannot be far from the north wing or division of the Colleras inde. In a day or two will send you a sketch of our proceedings in this part of the mine, which I hope will, in a great

measure, enable you to judge for yourselves of the utility of putting out this cross-cut. The 20 fms. east from new whim-shaft is being prosecuted with vigour, but the men were idle for a day and night last week on account of bad sir; this is, however, now remedied by putting up an air machine, which is perfectly effective. In driving south from trial shaft, within the last day or two we have met with veins of quarts and strong spots of lead, and I hope in my next to be in a position to advise you of having reached the south wall of the lode. At the junction shaft, we are still breaking into spar, mundit, and spots of ore, of much the same character as isst reported.—Haway Thomas: July 18.

ESENCE At Reaching Mine, the lode in the 30 fm, level porth is worth 12 outs.

THOMAS: July 18.

KESWICK.—At Brandley Mine, the lode in the 30 fm. level north is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the rise in the 30 fm. level south the lode will yield 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. The water is falling very much in the old shaft, and we hope to be at work in the 20 fm. level the middle of next week. At Barrow Mine, the lode in Wilkinson's level is worth 4 cwts., and the rise over the cross-cut, on the east vein, 12 cwts., of ore per fathom. At Thornthwaite, we have a little improvement in the nature of the ground.—B. B. Shephead.

of ore per lathom. The water is failing very much in the old sain, and we hope to be at work in the 20 fm. level the middle of next week. At Barrow Mine, the iode in Wilkinson's level is worth 4 cwts., and the rise over the cross-cut, on the east vein, I cown, of ore per fathom. At Thornthwaite, we have a little improvement is the nature of the ground.—B. B. Surranab.

KILBRICKEN.—There is nothing new to report in the engine-shaft, it still yields consainnal good stones of lead. The 20 cast is poor, and if no improvement takes place it shall suspend it soon, as it is almost wholly in limited.

KILBRICKEN.—There is nothing new to report in the engine-shaft, it still yields consainnal good stones of lead. The 20 cast is poor, and if no improvement takes place it shall suspend it soon, as it is almost wholly in limited.

The stope south of Fahy's winze produces about 154, worth of lead and 164, worth of blende per fm. The 20 cast in the control of the con

wages, on an average.—July 19.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 10 fathom level, is 6 ft. wide, composed of a light blue slate, with a strong mixture of carbonate of lime, blende, and small branches of lead ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level east is 3 ft. wide, but still disordered and unproductive. The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of Pen-y-bank shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 13 cwts. per fm. A stope in the back of this level, east of shaft, is yielding 13 cwts. per fm., a stope west of shaft, by for per fm. We are in a regular course of dressing, and shall get another parcel ready as soon as possible.—S. Taxvernay: July 18.

MERLLYN.—In the 60 fm. level the lode is 4% inches wide, composed of carbonate.

of this level, east of shaft, is yielding 15 cwts, per fm.; a stope west of shaft, is ton per fm. We are in a regular course of dressing, and shall get another parcel ready as soon as possible.—S. TREVETHAN: July 18.

MERLLYN.—In the 60 fm. level the lode is 4½ inches wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay, with small lumps of lead ore; the ground is very hard; this lode is not looking so promising as when last reported on. In the 46 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 7 in. wide, composed of clay and gossan, producing fine lumps of lead ore; this lode has been looking considerably better during the last six days; in the 46 west, on the south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and blue metal, but without lead; the ground is considerably assier to drive, and looks exceedingly promising ground for producing lead. The new winze in the back of this level is now got through, and we have plenty of good air for ventilating this part of the mine. The pitch in the back of the 46 fm. level is looking well, and will produce I ton of ore per fathom. The pitch below the 36 will produce leaves of lead ore per fathom; the pitches in the back of the 36 are without any material change. The winze on the north and south lode, in he 16 fm. level, is nearly through, we expect to get it through this week, then we shall commence driving north. The winze in the 16 fm. level, on the Merllyn lode, is nearly through, the lode is 17 k. wide, composed of clay calamine, and producing good lumps of lead ore.—W. RAMBEN.

MICHELL.—The new shaft is sunk 6½ fms.; the ground is looking promising for lead ore, and much harder than it has been. In the whim-shaft south the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with a rib of gossan and lead ore, 7 in. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with a rib of gossan and lead ore, 7 in. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with a rib of gossan and lead ore, 7 in. wide, composed of spar and carbonate of lime, with a rib of gossan and lead ore, 7 in.

MOUNT'S BAY.—The cross-out, driving north, has been driven in the past month 3 fms. 2 feet, making the whole distance from engine-shaft 18½ fms., driving by eight men at 11½ per fms. disto south cross-cut has been driven 5 fms., making the whole distance from engine-shaft 23 fms., driving by eight men at 64. 10s. per fm. We are now driving east on the course of the loss by four men, at 34. 10s. per fm.—James Richards: July 10.

distance from engine-shaft 23 fms., driving by eight men at 64. 10s. per fm. — Me are now driving east on the course of the lode by four men, at 35. 10s. per fm. — James Richards: July 19.

NANTEOS AND PENRHHW.—Since my last we have set the 46 fm. level, east of Penrhiw engine-shaft, to drive at 61, per fm., it is looking very promising, producing quarta, blende, prism, carbonate of lime, and about 15 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 46 are also looking well, and will yield about 15 costs. Oftendor per fm. The stopes in back of the 56, 20 fms. east of shaft, are yielding on an average 15 ton of lead ore per fm. We sampled, on Tuesday last, 20 tons of ore; and I hope previous to our ponds being again exhausted, we shall be able to sample another such quantity.—M. Baskart: July 17.

NANTILE VALE SLATE QUARRY.—You will be pleased to hear that our make of slates continues large, the quality excellent, and from what I can see, as well as learn from our superintendent here, our make this month will be 200 tons. In the western quarry are some very fine blocks, which are easily worked; and as the rubbish is being uncovered other blocks are exposed, showing the original working of the quarry in steps, and a very large amount of slates must be made here when the rubbish is effectually cleared, which may occupy a month or six weeks. In the eastern quarry, no finer blocks can be raised than have been since my arrival; and these are obtained in the south side, the west end, and in the enlargement at the entrance on the morth side, where our new trans to be laid down. In closing this short report. I beg to add that I never saw the quarry looking better, or with better prospects of increased dividends.—Jour Bussons Warsos: July 13.

NORTH BULLER.—King's shaft is now sunk 2 fms. under the 37 fm. level; the lode is as last reported, 35 fk. with the commence sinking. The wingse from the 12 to the 23 fm. level; set to eight men, at 84, per fm. The air is greatly improved, and when we have holed this winn to the 2

mend doing.—Sawver Coade: July 15.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 fm. level end continues large, hard, and unproductive. The lode in the 90 is a little improved, and it will now produce rather more than 2 tons of ore per fm. The pitch behind the end is, I am glad to say, not deteriorated. The lode in the bottom pitches is large and hard; but it is producing a fair quantity of ore, though of inferior quality. At East North Downs, we are diving an end cast on Christoe's lode, between Towen and Bennett's cross-course, 35 fms. 4 it. below the surface in whole ground; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of ore. The water has sunk to a depth of 49 fms. below the surface; but we have not been able to get into the 10 fm. level below the adit, which adil is shout 40 fms. below the surface. As soon as we reach it we will dial it, and a plan and section of the workings shall be forwarded to Mr. Nicholson.—J. PRINCE.

NORTH PRANCES.—The discovery on the tile lode is of creat impresses.

NORTH FRANCES.—The discovery on the tin lode is of great importance; the large size of the vein, and its position (dividing the granite from the killas), with the numerous cross-coerases which pass through it, are all in its favous; the stone is hard and closs-grained, showing but little tin to the eye, but making a good produce in vanning; and its present estimated value is 5 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks; or,

ay, worth 60!, per fathom for the whole mear it, we shall have a good mine, so soo however, is very hard, and if it continues p to return the stuff. It is tin of good quasenie in the lode. It is certainly rare to m surface, and, if seen, to improve as it goes

surrace, and, if seen, to improve as it goes down.—T. GARLAND.,

NORTH TOWY.—The ground in the 10 fm. level is easier than it has been, and |
hope that we are nearly through the hard ground in which the hode has been as de,
ordered; the lode is 15 in. wide, with good walls, containing good stones of lead, and
looking very kindly. In the wines sinking under adit the lode is rather improved
since last report. We are raising some good work from the lode in the back of the
skits—W. H. Reventure.

looking very kindly. In the winze sinking under adit the lode in trainer improved since last report. We are raising some good work from the lode in the back of the adit.—W. H. EXPROLES.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—During the past week the 55 has been driven west of NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—During the past week the 55 has been driven west of NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—During the past week the 55 has been driven west of 12/, per ton. Yesterday, two men broke in eight hours from the back of the 52 show 12/, per ton. Yesterday, two men broke in eight hours from the back of the 52 show 20 tons of rich quality ore. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.—T. GLANVILLE: July 13.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—The rise in the back of the 120 fm. level west, on Recewer lode, is worth 54/, per fm. The winse below the 100 is communicated to the rise above the 110, and the ground set on tribute. The 90 west, on Recewer lode, is worth about 14/, per fm. The 90 west, on middle lode, is producing saving work for copper ore. The 80 west, on middle lode, is producing saving work for copper ore. The 80 west, on middle lode, is producing saving work for copper ore. The 80 west, on middle lode, is producing saving work for copper ore. The 80 west, on middle lode, is worth about 14/, per fm. The 80 cm. Large, producing stones of opper ore. The 53 west, on north lode, contains stone large, producing stones of opper ore. The 54 west, on the whole, we believe it to be gradually improving.—Journ Vivian: July 15.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The sinking of Murchison's engine-shalt under the 32 fm. level is progressing very satisfactorily. The lode in the 25 fm. level, driving west, is improving, and producing occasional stones of ore. There has been no lode, taken down in the 42 fm. level this week. The lode in the 25 fm. level, driving west, in improving, and producing occasional stones of ore. There has been no lode, taken down in the 42 fm. level this week. The lode in the 25 fm. level, driving west, is improving, and producing occasional stones o

getting on as fast as we possibly can with the crusher. The oreaning department, with all our surface operations, still progress very favourably.—Richand H. Verkau; Sammon Krasht. July 19.

ORSEDD.—We have got the new 10-inch plunger to work at the shaft, and are now preparing the shaft for winding, which I hope we shall complete to-morrow. In the inext the lode is 14 in. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore; it is work on account of the shaft being occupied with the pumps, &c., so that we could not wind with the whim. In the 20 fm. level south we have a lode 2 ft. wide, of clay and spar, intermixed with lead ore. We have done nothing in the piches at the back of this level during this month. The 20 fm. level we have stopped for the last fortingit, and put the men to sink down the whim-shaft from the 20 to the 26 fm. level, which is now in operation. In the 10 fm. level south the lode is 16 in. wide, composed clay and spar, with a little lead ore mixed with the clay. We have no meteral alteration in the pitches since my last report.—W. RAMDEN.

FENCORSE CONSOLS.—In our enstern end (3 fms) the lode still continues rich in jack and lead, averaging full 18 in. big, worth 77, per fathorm. We have no mosteral alteration in the pitches since my last report.—W. RAMDEN.

FENCORSE CONSOLS.—In our enstern end (3 fms) the lode still continues rich being gow dry we have discontinued the end, and shall sink the shaft till we get to work for yeak, lead, and copper. At the western shaft we have 10 tons of god work for jack, lead, and copper, At the western shaft we have 10 tons of work surface ready for dressing. In the bottom of the winner west, of ms. below the adit the lode is 20 in. in withth, ever rich for jack and copper, worth fully 34, here fm. Us have commenced driving the 20 end east, and have 20 fms. to drive before we get under the eastern van of lead; when this is accomplished we shall be able to take commenced driving the 20 end east, and have 20 fms. to drive before we get under the eastern van of l

DALE: JOHN EDWARDS: July 19.

PENPOMPREN.—The lode in the deep adit level if 5 ft, wide, composed of a light state, with carbonate of lime, and a strong mixture of silver-lead ore, 2 feet of which we are saving for dressing. The mort are still clearing up the old workings under the adit level, which appear to be very large; and where we find any part of the lob left standing by the ancients, it contains good atomes of ore. There is no one living in this neighbourhood can tell when the mine was last worked.—8. Taxyetham: July it.

this neighbourhood can tell when the mine was last worsed.—5. In warman; July it.

PENQUEAN SLATE QUARRIES.—The rock still continues to improve in color
and quality as we get deeper. Next week we shall commence fixing our engine of
other machinery.—J. Asmworm: July 19.

TEN-Y-GELLI.—We have got the new shaft through into the adit level, and w
are now engaged in removing the whim from the engine-shaft to the above shaft.
The lode in the adit level is 12 in. wide, composed of dark metal and chert, with a
course of lead upon the hanging wall of the lode; it is looking more favourable in
lead ore.—W. Ramsden.

lead ore.—W. RAMSDEN.

PERRAN AND GREAT WHEAL LEISURE UNITED.—Ferran United: In the 50 fm. level; west the end is much as least reported; in the 50 fm. level east the lost is producing good stones of ore, much the same for driving. The 70 fm. level wis is much as least reported, worth from 161, to 171, per fm. for ore. The rise near the 50 fm. level, in Harria's pitch, is worth about 201, per fm. for ore. In the 70 falson level east the lode is poor, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 60 fm. level west the ground is easy for driving; we have now six men driving here. The tribate pitches still continue their favourable appearance. We have set two tribate pitches still continues their favourable appearance. We have set two tribate the month out, and is likely to open up better. Our tribaters have been hindered this week by our sampling. We sampled, on Tuesday, 141 tons of ore.—Great West Leisure: Our operations here are as last reported. We sampled, on Tuesday, 20 tus of ore.—J. G. Willows; R. CLYMO July 18.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk to the 50 fathom level. Its

Leisure: Our operations here are as last reported. We sampled, on Tuesday, 20 tus of ore.—J. G. Wilkons; B. CLTRGG; July 15.

FERRAN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is now sunk to the 50 fathom level. The shaftmen are now engaged in dividing and easing shaft and removing penthous, and which will enable us to work the whim-kibble to the 50; this work will be accomplished by Friday, the Itst inst.; then we hope to commence driving cast and we on the course of the tin branch. Yesterday we set the cross-cut in the 40 ts driv north by eight men, at 56, per fm.—J. RICHARDS; F. GENDRY: July 19.

POLITING DEE.—The shaft under the eastern add level is cleared and secured 26 fm, and it is evident the ancient miners had good bunches of ore in their former sinking. The winze sinking under the 40 is down about 3 fathoms, with a lode from 3 to 45 wide, spotted with grey and black copper ors. There are two sets of men stopins it the 30, in both cases they are breaking some rich grey ore.—E. MANDER: 130; will be mit RED DRAGON.—The wheel's composited, and looks well; I think you will be mit

RED DRAGON.—The wheel'is completed, and looks well: I think you will be not pleased when you dome down and see it. The carpenter is now routing in the mid-hine-house, and the men are getting on very well breaking up and preparing for cosan for the machine. The carrier has brought the last of the rollers, and there youly one load of castings left at the station; I hope, therefore, to be quite ready to ommence working by the end of July.

gossan for the machine. It he carrier has brought the last of the volters, also carrier has brought the station; I hope, therefore, to be quite really commence working by the end of July.

RORRINOTON.—The south lode, in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and letting out a feed of water. Harries' tode, in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 feet lode, in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 feet lode, in the deep adit level, driving east, is 1 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore, of goal quality. The stopes in the bottom of the middle level will yield about 3 cuts. of leid ore per fathom; a promising iode, with gossan of a fine description; the stopes in the bottom of the shallow level, driving east, is 1 foot wide, and will yield about 1 cut of in the shallow level, driving sast, is 1 foot wide, with a little lead. Taylor's lode in the shallow level, driving east, is 15 foot wide, and will yield about 1 cut of lead ore per fathom.—W. Baxaarr; J. Taxton: July 20.

SILVER BROOK.—The lode in the 23 fm. level, driving south of the engine-shall continues from 6 to 9 in. wide, good work. The lode in the 11 fm. level driving in the plat at the bottom of the engine-shalt, which is in the 53 fathom level, is from 1, or 2 feet wide, producing good lead work. We shall commence driving north in the level the beginning of next week, where the lode here is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, good stamping work. The stopes in the bottom of the tatakle, and here commenced sinking from the 11 to the 12; the lode here is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, good stamping work. The stopes in the bottom of the tatakle, and here commenced sinking from the 11 to the 12; the lode here is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, good stamping work. The stopes in the bottom of the 11 fm. level, south of eagle-shaft, still produces good lead work, and is improving as we go down. The wais of the drawing machine are up, and will be in order to put in the engine balash of the drawing machine are up, and will be in order to put in t

tin.—J. METHERALL: July 19.

SOUTH BOG.—We have completed the plat, and putting in the penthous; in the men have commenced dividing the shaft, which we expect to get done by middle of next week. We are sinking under the deep adit level by four mas, whit we have made a new discovery of lead on another north and south lode, which is not been opened upon as yet to any extent. We are now breaking some good stips of lead ore in the sinking, with every appearance of continuance. The stopes suffer the 23 fm. level are much about the same as last reported, preducing good lead or The lode in the end in Powel's adit level is 3 ft. wide, without any alteration. We have received the crusher on the mine, which we expect to get at work by Monday attains when we shall be enabled to continue our samplings monthly.—S. MORAIS: July 3.

have received the crusher on the mine, which we expect to get at work by Romany when we shall be enabled to continue our samplings monthly.—8. Moasis: July 28 SOUTH CARN BREA.—There has been no material alteration in this mine distant week. The underground workings are going on as usual.—T. GLANVILLE.

SOUTH CORK COPPER.—There are three known and well-defined looks in sett, nearly parallel, and about 40 fms. spart; their horizontal bearings are nearly cast and west, with a very favourable dip to the north. There are screai crust courses in the eastern part of this property that intersect these locks nearly at right angles. At the junction of the north of these lodes with the west of the crushing angles. At the junction of the north of these lodes with the west of the crushing angles. At the junction of the north of these lodes with the west of the crushing angles. At the junction of the north of these lodes with the west of the crushing appears to opper ore wrete obtained. The new engine-shaft is about 10 ms. to it can be also as the set of the country of the north of the set of the country of the north of the set of the country of the north of the set of the country of the north of the set of the crushing of the north of the set of the country of the north of the set of the country of the north of the crushing of the north of the nort

SOLTEM CREAVER.—There is no improvement in Namion's shall shinking, below is the best of the interest. The loads is held and in long wide, with shinking down, indiving the best of the interest in the load of the load of the product and the load of the load of the load of the product and the load of the lo

ILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETT.

| Sentes, and testing lis value, as the level advances west. At Emestraven, we are cross-sotting north in the 37, where I fange there are symptoms of the cross-course in conjunction, in all probability the same I previously alladed to as flaving been sooned below the 70 bg tributers, riding, as it were, on the holes and rever-course in conjunction, in all probability the same I previously alladed to as flaving been sooned below the relation of the conjunction of the conjun

wend, which accounts for the cross-cast being longer than first enholated on; how ever, I do not consider this alteration in the underlie to be all unfavourable for the lode, but rather to the contrary. There is every probability that we shall reach the lode shortly; indeed, I am daily expecting the intersection.—R. Barrett: July 18.

WHEAL POLLARD.—This mine is situate about a mile west of Caradom Mines, and is on the continuation of the same lodes. Treelve lodes have been discovered in the Follard sett; several of them are champion lodes, being very regular and well-defined. We have driven an adit on No. 4 lode 40 faus.; this lode will average about 2 ft. in width, and is nearly vertical; it is composed of gossan, quartz, and mundic, spotted with rich black, gray, and yellow copper ore, and is situate about 30 fathorns from the south boundary of the sett. I would strongly recommend the erection of a 24-inch rotatory steam-engine on the shaft sunk by the former company, 11 fathoms below the adit kevel. No. 4 lode is not more than 2 fms. to the south of the bottom of said shaft. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes underlie 3 ft. per fm. north towards the said shaft, and could be intersected at 30 or 40 fms. deep by a cross-cut, at a few fms. diving; and Nos. 5 and 6 lodes, to the north of the shaft, at the same depth, could be reached by a cross-cut at 15 and 30 fms. driving. I would carnestly advise the company to explore the mine to the depth of 30 to 40 fms., and I have no doubt they would be amply repaid for their outlay.—Jans NASCE.

WHEAL ROBERT.—The ground in the cross-cut continues favourable for driving, sand from our indications I think we see not far from the lode, as we have a quantity of water issuing from the end.—W. NEILL: July 19.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—Owing to the air in the 33 fathom level being so poor, we were compelled to put in air pipes, and throw down air from the adit, which has taken up the greater part of last week; therefore, there is no into a hour 2 ft. in the south of the mine since last report.—A.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION-[Report from 12th to 26th June.]

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION—[Report from 12th to 26th June.]

Respectively. The water being still in the deep workings, our operations are confined to the shallow parts of the mine, particularly to the south-west workings, where the returns fully equalous expectations; and we expect the results will be found satisfactory. Old Mine. The stopes, west of Bergmester's, yield about 4½ tons of ore per fin., and look pretty well. In the castern ground there is not much change, the lode being still targe and regular, yielding some good work. The lode in the winze sinking under the shallow level, looks well, being all good saving work the size of the winze. The lode is the transcal level is looking better, and we have no doubt of having a more decided improvement when clear of the cross-course.

United Misse.—We are again driving Woodfall's level castward on the lode, which at present disordered by a slide, but some parts of it look promising, and yield good stones of ore. The tributers have had some work in clearing and securing their pitch, which ran together in places while the water was in, but most of them are at work again, and the prospects encouraging.

Michell's.—The ground is rather hard in the rise in the back of the shallow adit, but the lode is a little improved, and looks promising.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES—[Received July 15]:—

Gompo, June I.—I am fully persuaded that the complaint as to the hindrances occa-

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES—[Received July 15]:—
Gongo, June 1.—I am fully persuaded that the complaint as to the hindrances occasioned to our works in the middle section of the mine, from the heavy floods, will be obvinted before the acting in of another wet season, and trust that jacctings of a better quality than of flate will be met with. The Cumba wein has manifested no improvement during the month, and the best samples taken have been from the line of the new north wein, which is considered by us all as worthy of attention. I am sensibly alive to the importance of re-opening the mine to the 48 fm. level, whenever the circumstances of the association shall permit of so desirable a proceeding; and on suggesting, in the first instance, a 27 fm. itevel, I beg to state, by way of explanation, that I was actuated solely by a knowledge of the facilities that would be thus afforded of supplying the stamps for a long period from the old workings at small cost, whilst in every case an adit at that deepth could not be otherwise than most convenient for future operations. As advised in my last, Capt. Gny has, with an efficient force, continued upon the new water-course, which I visit aimost daily, and can bear testimony to the efforts made to hasten on this undertaking, on which so much depends. In respect to the stamps, Capt. Penglily has had no little to contend with in having to convey the heavy timber up so steep a hill, which has materially added to the time and expense, to say nothing of the ground accessary to be removed for its reception, thus causing it to be a more tedious affair than anticipated. The axle of the water-wheel is already fixed on the stands, and not a moment will be lost in getting it out of hand. At Cata Funda, the whim was in readiness by the period specified, but unfortunately failed in lessening the water in the shaft. An air mechine was then introduced in the level, and a rise resorted to, to meet it, and after great difficulty a communication was effected. The workmen are again inking the

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received July 17]:—
Occas, May 30.—The present returns are very favourable: respecting the jacotinga, we have three layers, one above the other, and the stope opening on them is about 10 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, all of it showing good samples. The rich cres obtained last week were taken from the middle vein, which were visible to the eye, and the most rich I ever saw in soft jacotinga, and I think there is no doubt but that it will continue for some time, as we have risen from the back of the eastern end, and intersected one of the layers above mentioned, and yesterday a good sample of gold was taken from it. A few large stomes, when broken and washed, gave nearly 7 cass. I think I may venture to say that this is one of the best places of ground ever discovered in this part of the mine. Produce for the month, Mks. 21 3=171 cas.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received July 17]:—
Marre Velho, May 8.—Produce for April, 28,561 citavas=277-287 lbs. troy,—vis.,

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES—[Received July 17] :—

27,583 oits from stamps 193 oits from additional strakes; 1083 oits from stamps; 193 oits from additional strakes; 1083 oits from arrastres; from 7020 8 tons of stone (yielding 3-95 oitavas per ton) =25,861 oitavas. Stamps working during the month (including the Susannah) average 129-27 leads. The supply of stone from the mine during the month of April did not suffice for the stamps, compelling us to bring in 377 tons from the refuse heap, against only 19 tons of the worst killas thrown out. Since the 28th April, however, the steady increase in the numbers of native bovers has enabled us to dispense with any assistance from the refuse heap; permitting us, on the other hand, to throw out daily a very small quantity of the dead killas.

Produce, 23,861 oits, less duty, 5 per cent., 1443 oits, = 27,415 oits, 48,000 to 100 to 100

at 7s. 8d. £10,510 4 8

Cost for April, Rs. 52936 528, at 2s. 4 ¼ d. 6,231 1 5

Profit..... £ 4,279 3 3

28,861 " 60,342 ,,

is in the property of the series of the seri

est, on to the ode, is ork for 16 cast, west is stones ration, July 15. der the driving no lode, west,

July l

nation. We onclay next. it July 20. mine since TILL. it mine since TILL. it mine since till the sare nearly erral cross-course titles of very arrivat reaching to the e bottom of the same when a salene, the he effected he effected at the pro-

. Next week's Minino Journal will be accompanied by a Supplie Minino Journal will be published a description of the Air-Engine Telegraph (with engraving)—Anti-Explosive Apparatus for Steam-Engine Boilers (with engraving)—Mr. Thomas Sopwith's Report on Gold in England and Wales—On Colliery Operations: "Tubbing"—The Electric Telegraph: Important American Law Case—and a variety of Miscellaneous Papers, and Letters from Correspondents, which have accumulated on our hands.

THE BLOW-PIPE.—We have a valuable paper, with diagrams, intended for early publication, entitled "Suggestions for the Use of the Blow-Pipe by Working Miners," by John Prideaux, member of the Royal Institution, Geological, and Polytechnic Societies, of Cornwall.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

| July 15 5s. 0d. | day At doors, | 1,213; by | r tickets, | 3,424 = | 4,637. |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| July 17 1s. 0d. | day At doors, | 16,763; by | r tickets, | 838 == | 17,601. |
| July 18 1s. 0d. | | | | | |
| July 19 1s. 0d. | day At doors, | 15,606; b | y tickets. | 1,164 = | 16,710. |
| July 20 1s, 0d. | | | | | |
| July 212s. 6d. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

July 21.—2s. 6d. day.—At doors, 2,516; by tickets, 1,088 = 3,994.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 15, amounted to 386,982,, and for the corresponding week of last year to 363,4001, showing an increase of 23,592. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 178,0672, and for the corresponding week of last rear to 173,2894, showing an increase of 47311. The increase on the Eastern Counties Ealilway amounted to 23221; on the Great Northern to 18535.; on the London and North-Western to 23281; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 3411.; on the London and Blackwall to 2171.; and on the South-Eastern to 11151. Stoll 83781; but from this must be deducted 12804, the decrease on the Great Western, and 22174. on the London and South-Western, leaving the increase as above 47811.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 209,9254, and for the corresponding week of 1833 to 190,1141; showing an increase of 18,3114. in the receipts of those lines, to which must be added the increase on the metropolitan lines, making the total increase 23,4024; as compared with the corresponding week of 1833. The total increase in the receipts from the 1st of January to the above date is 310,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 310,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 310,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 310,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 101,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 101,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts from the list of January to the above date is 101,5331, or 10°8 per ent., over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

RAILWAY FROM PLYMOUTH TO TAVISTOCK.—After a long and expens

Messrs. Gadsden, Winterflood, and Ellis offered for competition, at the Austion Mart, yesterday, a number of mining and other shares, of which the following were sold:—
Wheal Golden—40 shares, at 40s. each.
Halamanning and Croft Gothal—24 shares, at 27l., and 28 shares, at 26l. 15s. each.
Porkellis United—120 shares, at 6l. 10s. each.
East Wheal Vor—25 shares, at 15s. each, and 100 shares, at 12s. 6d. each.
Georgia Consols—30 shares, at 15s. each.
Shares were also offered in South Crenver, Clowance Wood, Mineral Court, Wheal
Kitty (St. Agnes), and Prince Albert, but they were not sold.

The result of the trials of several ores by Dr. Collyer's machine, which ppears in another column, widely differ from those attained by some of the other panted inventions. Several practical miners have attended the experiments, and have orne testimony to the working powers of the machine. We are promised further articulars in the ensuing week. If the results be truthful, and we have no reason doubt their accuracy, the suspicions which have been for some time current will never the confirmation, and greater distrust of the value of the several machines, and of "Gold in England," will necessarily arise.

The iron-works in the Rhenish provinces, a correspondent at Cologn forms us, especially those which are in the hands of French companies, are display and iron-works in the Kaeman provinces, a correspondent at Cologne forms us, especially those which are in the hands of French companies, are display-ag considerable activity. The belief that Austria and Prussia will, not withstanding heir hesistations, end by joining the Western powers in the war against Russia, has nainly contributed to this result. One of the Rhenish companies recently received n order for 15,000,000 florins of rails, payable in bills on Vienna; but as Austrian aper is not in high credit, the order was declined.

Exam Mining Company.—This enterprising company have, through coent success, concluded to open other works in their ample possessions. The one ow in process of opening is called the Magclough Mine, half a mile north of Eyam. he mine was, or rather attempted to be, worked above a hundred years back, and redition speaks of great prospects attending this mine. In prosecuting the opening the present time, various antique tools are met with. On the side of the shaft the attending the opening the present time, various antique tools are met with.

BRIGHTSIDE MINE (CALVER).—A discovery of a vast mass of metal has cently been made in this celebrated mine, fully and satisfactorily verifying the and pations of the company thereto belonging.

tichations of the company thereto belonging.

TESTEMONIAL OF RESPECT.—Capt. P. Floyd being about to relinquish his appointment as manager of the Politimore Gold and Copper Mine, North Molton, Devon, to take the management of some mines in the county of Galway, Ireland, the working men of the Politimore Mine, out of their great respect for his upright conduct and impartiality towards both the employers and the employed, have presented him with a very handsome tea service, consisting of a coffee and teapot, sugar basin, and cream jug, bearing the following inscription:—"This tea service is presented to Capt. P. Floyd by the working men of the Politimore Mine;" and on the reverse side the quadrant and dial. Capt. Floyd, on leaving, will be followed by deep regret, and the hearty good wishes of all the men employed under his direction.

Panic in the New York Share Market.—Intense excitement has been caused from the discovery of a large over-issue of stock in the New York and New Haven Railway, by Mr. Robert Schujer, the president of the company. The extent of the fraud, the respectability of the party concerned, the position occupied by the suspended house, and the effects of its innumerable contracts becoming null and void, make it one of the most deplorable events that has occurred in Wall-street for many years. Unfortunately it has been discovered that the frauds have not been confined to the New York and New Haven Railway Company, it having been ascertained that stock has been over-issued in seven companies, to the extent of \$11,350,000. Confidence has been more shaken by these disclosures than by any event that has previously occurred within the history of the country, and the effect already upon public credit has been most disastrous. Such has been the effect on the market, that the shares in one of the leading stocks—the New Haven Railroad, declined in one week 41 per cent. If the companies directly concerned had been the only sufferers it would not have been so bad, but there is not a stock-holder in any railroad company in the country who will not suffer more or less in a pecuniary way from the acts of Schuyier and others. The following is a list of the recent frauds discovered in the shape of over-issues of stock, calculated at par value:—

New York and Marlem Railroad Company stock, bonds. Sec. 1990,000 PANIC IN THE NEW YORK SHARE MARKET.-Intense excitement has

| New York and Harlem Railroad Company, stock, bonds, &c Naugatuck Railroad Company New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company Parker Vein Coal Company. Vermont Central Railroad Company Empire Stone Dressing Company. | 30,000 30,000 20,000 7,500,000 | |
|--|---|--|
| | 11.350.000 | |

MINING SPECULATION. -- In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ann Sivyour MINING SPECULATION.—In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ann Sivyou's observed the insolvent pipiled under the Protection Act. Mr. Sargoo ho supported the insolvent's said it was a lamentable case, and he did not wonde e was unopposed. In 1845 some person induced her to take two shares in heal Sophia Lead and Copper Mining Company, and she had paid out of her wage. 12s., without any advantage. There were further calls of 9i. 10s., and some part remainery had sued her, as a shareholder, for 33; 10s. Mr. Miller, of Gray's Inn Loc, who represented the company, was the solicitor who had sued the unfortunat ung woman. An offer of 6i. was made, all she had, and refused, and she was con lied to petition under the Protection Act. The learned counsel made some stron marks on the case. Mr Commissioner Murphy said it was a case for protection endress the case. Mr Commissioner Murphy said it was a sase for protection of the marks on the case.

e concurred with the learned counsel. Nov. 5 was appointed for the final order. Mr. Joseph Windle Cole, a merchant of great respectability, has been larged at the Mandon House with obtaining 10,000% upon metal warrants, the tin dispetter specified in them not being in existence. It appears that the discovery is taken place owing to the wharfinger having absonded; and that lately, not only this instance but several others, it has been found that money has been advanced factitious warrants, in order to gain time and seconomodation, these being redeemed opportunity offered. This mode of transacting business is destructive of legitiste trading, and injurious to credit. The defendant was remanded, and buil related of two surities at 1000% each, and the defendant's own responsibility of 2000%.

BLACK TIN.—We shall give our Quarterly Returns in next week's Journal, and shall be giad to receive, from pursers or others, accounts of the sales from mines in which they may be interested, that the statement may appear correctly.

Cransactions un the Sturk Grebange.

| Shares. | Paid | | Last Price | . Business Do |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|------------|--|
| 100000 Agus Pris | | | | . Duministr Do |
| 30000 Anglo-Australian Go | 14 | ***** | 4 - 1 | ***** |
| 100000 Anglo-Californian . | Masterna I | | | 970109 |
| 100000 Angio-Cambornian . | | | X - X | ·····i % |
| 10000 Australasian | | ***** | 1 - 1% | ***** |
| 20000 Australian | | | 116 - 3 | ***** |
| 60000 Australian Cordillera | | ***** | 16 - W | - |
| 100000 Australian Freehold | 1 | ****** | 14 - F | |
| 50000 Ave Maria | | ***** | | |
| 210000 Carsons Creek | | 6 | 14 - 2/ | ***** |
| 100000 Colonial Gold | 1 | | 74 2 | ***** |
| 79000 English and Australi | an Conner & | | 116 - 2 | ****** |
| 25000 Fortuna | | | | ****** 1% |
| 72000 Grand Duchy of Bad | on 3 | | 3 - 3 | ****** |
| 100000 Great Nugget Vein | | ***** | 3 - 3 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| | | ***** | 8 - 3 | ****** |
| 100000 Mentantes | | ***** | % - X | |
| 100000 Mariquits | | ***** | 8 - 8 | |
| 2000 Mexican and South | American 9 | | 6 6% | |
| 60000 New Granada | | | K - X | ###################################### |
| 200000 Nouveau Monde | | ****** | % - X | ¥ |
| 100000 Port Phillip | | ***** | K - 5 | % |
| 10000 Pontgibaud Silver-le | nd 20 | ****** | 16 17 | 16% |
| 60000 Quartz Rock | 1 | ****** | K - W | 12 |
| 50000 South Australian | 1 | | 2 - 3 | ****** |
| 70000 Waller | 1 | ***** | 3 8 | ****** |
| 100000 West Mariposa | | remery | 8 - 5 | ***** |
| | | ***** | * - X | ****** |
| 100000 I dpg | *************************************** | ****** | % - X | 141111 |

Che Mining Market; Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

| THE RESERVE WHEN THE PARTY OF | TAL MARKET, London, July 21, 1854. |
|--|--|
| COFFEE | QVICESHVER |
| *Bars, Welsh, in London. 10 5 0-10 10 0 *Ditto, to arrive 10 0 0 - 0 *Nail rods 11 0 0 - 0 *Bars ditto 12 10 0 - 1 *Share ditto 12 10 0 - 1 *Sheets, single 14 0 0-14 10 0 *Sheets, single 15 0 0 - 5 10 *Sheets, single 16 0 0 - 5 10 *Sheets, single 17 10 0 - 5 5 0 *Sheets, single 17 10 0 - 5 5 0 *Sheets, single 18 0 0 - 5 10 *Sheets, single 19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | English, blocks 119 0 0 - Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 120 0 0 - Ditto, Refined 122 0 0 - Banca 144 9 0 -115 0 0 Straits 107 0 0 -100 0 0 TIM-FLATES.* IC Charcoal p. box 1 14 0 - 1 15 4 IX Ditto 1 2 0 0 - 2 1 0 IX Ditto 1 1 6 - 1 10 0 Canada plates p. tox 1 6 0 0 In London; 20s less at the works, Patent Yellow Metal Sheath 1 |
| English Pig 22 10 0-22 15 0 Ditto sheet 23 5 0-23 10 0 Ditto red lead. 23 10 0-24 0 0 Ditto white. 27 0 0-29 0 0 Ditto white. 27 0 0-29 0 0 Ditto white. 26 0 0-26 10 0 Spanish, in bond 22 0 0-23 0 0 American none. FOREIGN STREE. Swedish, in kegs.p. ton 20 0 0-21 0 0 Ditto, in faggots 18 0 0-18 10 0 English, Spring 24 0 0- In Liverpool, 5x to 10s per ton less. | ing (Munts) p. lb. 1 0 Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. p.cwt. 2 3 0 Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, 3 0 6 - 9 2 0 Surface Rails.p. ton Stirling's Patent Glasg. — - 3 12 8 Toughened Pigs Glasg. — - 3 12 8 Indian Charcoal Pigs in London 3 0 0 0 |

** At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Since the issue of our last report, some sensation has been created in consequence of the uncertainty existing with regard to the probable stock of metals held by houses whose failures have been recently announced, buyers being fearful they would prove very heavy, and that forced sales might be made. The extent of stocks, however, is at present very uncertain; but, contrary to expectation, the market has been fed gradually, and consequently prices have not suffered much. It is market has been do not anticipate any material reduction in our present quotations; and therefore we do not anticipate any material reduction in our present quotations; and therefore we do not anticipate any material reduction in our present quotations; and therefore we do not anticipate any material reduction in our present quotations; and therefore we do not anticipate any material reduction in our present quotations; and currently the last few days greater confidence has been evinced, and the depression feit during the past month has in a great measure subsided.

Copyen remains firm, and in good demand.

Loop.—There is a very active demand in all kinds, but although contracts are numerous they are principally for consumption, and quantities very small, not at all of a speculative character. Not much doing in Railway Bars. We have had a quiet market for South Figs; the price of mixed numbers gradually declined to 85s. 6d., when a slight improvement appeared, and 86s. was paid; they have again given way, and the market closes with sellers at 85s. cash, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde. The shipments to the Indian Presidencies are very moderate; in the month ending 20th July inst, there were shipped from London, Liverpool, diagow, and Southampton, as follows:—

Calcutts. Bombsy.** Ceylon. Madras.**

Loop.—The market dull and inactive, with very little demand.**

Loop.—The market dull and inactive, with very little demand.**

Nail Rods

Lead.—The market dull and inactive, with very little demand.

Spelters.—The pressure of forced sales, in one or two instances, has caused a considerable fall in this metal, and it still remains unsettled: some 490 or 590 tons have been sold as low as 201, per ton, part for French account, since which the market has assumed a rather better tone, and the price may now be quoted 201, per ton buyers, and 201, los, per ton sellers.

Tix.—The enquiry for English qualities is exceedingly limited, and it is believed that a reduction will be announced by the trade previous to the sale of Banca, which takes place at Retterdam on the 9th August: the quantity to be brought forward will, no doubt, all be readily sold at the current rates of the day. The following statement will show the Trading Company's public sales during the last six years:

34.434 slabs sold at 49 fforins.

| 1345 | 08,290 | ethos | sold we. | to Ho | THUS. |
|------|---------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| 1840 | 249,937 | 9.0 | 99 4 | 10 | ** |
| 1850 | 117,766 | ** | 99 | 501/ | 99 |
| 1851 | 111,190 | ** | ** * | 17% | ** |
| 1852 | 156,703 | | 99 5 | 5036 | ** |
| 1853 | 122,313 | - | *** | 12 | 10 |
| 1854 | 111,708 | ** | or 3700 | tons | annour |

The last quotation from Amsterdam was 68 florins.

The last quotation from Amsterdam was 55 Horias.

Tix-Plates.—The improved demand noticed in our last report still continues, and is likely to do so as long as prices continue so much in favour of buyers. At a meeting of makers, held yesterday, at Gloucester, they determined to fix the price for the present at 34s, per box first quality charcoal, 32s, per box second, and 30s, per box LC. coke, free on board at the works; but there are some second-hand parcels in the market which can be bought on easier terms.

STEEL.—The stock of Keg is exceedingly small, and the price rules high.

QUICKSILVER.—Large arrivals are reported. The demand is moderate.

GLASGOW, Jury 20.—Since my last, our Pigairon Market has been in a drooping condition. On Tuesday there was a sort of panic among the brokers, and prices declined is, 6d, per ton. Yesterday trade was flat, and a still further reduction of 6d, per ton took place; a limited business was done at 83s. 8d. to 84s. for cash, and the market closed with a declining tendency. For shipping, the quotations are now—No. 1, g.m.b., 85s.; No. 3, 83s..
On the eccasion of our annual fair, the whole of our factories, foundries, &c., were shut towards the end of last week, and are only now partially resuming operations, Saturday, as usual, was a closed day with banks, shops, and warehoused, and nearly 100,000 passengers, on pleasure excursions to and from Glasgow and its vicinity, were conveyed by rail and steamers, the Greenock section of the Caledonian Railway having conveyed about 10,000 passengers.
A few petty failures have recently been announced, chiefly among a class of speculators who for some time have been living on their wits,—some eight or nine styled "general commission merchants," having transactions with each other, and a quantity of questionable paper has been put into circulation.
The Tin, Lead, and Zien trades are dull, and prices looking down.—William Johnsfon, Metal Merchant.

JOHNSTON, Metal Merchant.

LIVERPOOL, VILY 20.—At the ironwasters' meeting, held at Birmingham, an advance of 20s, per ton was confirmed on Staffordshire Iron. In Welsh Iron prices are unchanged. In consequence of the serious decline in shipments of Scotch Pig Iron, and a pressure to sell, caused by the conviction that the price is much too high relatively, a decline has taken place, and the market is depressed, at 54s, per ton, cash, for warrants, f. o. b. at Glasgow. The shipments last week were only 9709 tons. against 12,700 tons in the same week last year, and the stock is again accumulating, A fair business is doing in Tin-Plates, without, however, any change in price. Both Lead and Copper are dull of sale.

MINES.—Business has been brisker this week, though very little change has taken place in prices. West Basset, 32l. to 30l.; North Basset, 16l. to 17l.; Herodsfoot, 7l. 10s. to 8l.; Devon Great Consols have been extensively dealt in at 400l. to 405l., including dividend; North Robert, 10l. 10s. to 11l.; Sortridge Consols, 39s. to 41s.; Trewetha, 3l. 17s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. Enquiries have been made for Great Wheal Baddern, owing to a considerable improvement in the mine, and the price advanced from 25s. to 35s.; East Gunnis Lake, 1l. 2s. 6d.; South Tamar, 10l. to 10l. 10s.; Devon and Courtenay, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; West Alfred, 25l. to 26l.

In the Bullion Market — Mexican dollars, 5s. 14d. per on. Bur silver

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican dollars, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above δ grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. standard. Har gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. per oz. Fine cole silver \$5. \frac{1}{2}d. per oz. Fine cake silver, 5s. 6d. per oz.

cake silver, 5z, 6d. per oz.

The total amount of gold exported from London to India, China, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Hamburg, Belgium, Rotterdam, France, the Peninsular, Mediterronean, West Indias, Brazila, and Africa, during the six months ending the 30th June was 2,819,7004; and the silver, 5,313,3504; making a total of 6,233,0504, against 10,300,5004, (of which 3,514,6004, was gold, and 3,185,6004, silver), in the corresponding period of last year. This is against the large sums sent by way of Folkestons and Dover to France, which, according to the Castome' return, amount to 9,300,5004, of which 8,049,3504, was gold, and 131,6104, silver. The accertaints shipments for the last six months are this raised to the heavy amount of 15,433,6004, -11,650,0004, in gold, and 3,484,6004 in silver. It is considered that this smouth, large though it be, is considerably below the truth, as many shipments of the precious metals are made which are not included in any return.

The diversions of the Decombining Great Consolidated Copper Mining Com-

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 92161, being 90, per share, out of profits from sales of copper ores, sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 33,2991. 3s. 4d. in eash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

The directors of the Newtonards Mine paid a dividend of 24, per share

on the 12th inst., being 3t. per share since the commencement of the present year.

The Wicklow Copper Mining Company, at their half-yearly meeting, on the 12th inst., declared a dividend at the rate of 65 per cent., amounting to 11.12s. 6d. per 5t. share, for the past half-year of the total per 5t. share, for the past half-year of the first per share was declared, being the second dividend during the 12 months. The manager's report stated that the monthly raisings were considerably on the increase, and the prospects of the mine highly satisfactory. Mr. Rowlands, the leasor of the quarry, stated that the was fully prepared to carry out his original guarantee of returning 5000 tons of slate per annum, if the unallotted shares were subscribed for. A special meeting was ordered to be convened on an early day, for the purpose of dealing with the remaining shares. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the prospecting.

At the Queen of Dart Mine meeting, on the 11th inst. (Mr. J. Martin in the chair), the accounts were produced and amilited. The meeting being held near the mine it was visited by several of the shareholders, who were agreeably surprised to learn, that since the commencement much progress had been made, there being 50 tons of rich copper one at surface, with the lode improving in depth, and the prospects generally encouraging.

At Great Cowarch Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Sunley in the chair), the chares were subdivided into 15,000 of 11- and, 20,000 to be given to the present proprietors as an equivalent for their ordiny (16,000), and the remaining for offered to shareholders and the public at par. Mr. W. H. Smith was appointed so, offered to shareholders and the public at par. Mr. W. H. Smith was appointed so, were removement for J. A. Joseph, with had tendered the reviguation, and the effort were removement for J. A. Joseph, with had tendered the reviguation, and the effort detailed in another column.

At Wheal Unity Comaols meeting, the accounts above de-Balance froe last account, 10f. so.; calls received, 526, 15c.; ore sold, 683/, 15c. 68.—1100/.16c. and seasons of adventures, 141.5c. 46.; date, a66; effect and other expenses, 224. So.; was sount of June cost, 80f.; merchants' bills, 533/, 17c. 9d.; leaving balance in fivore of adventures, 141.5c. 7d. B. the certimated account of Lisbilities and sawsie the balance against the usine was 1891/. 4c. 7d. A call of 6c. 4d. per chare was maked and a resolution passed that Capt. J. Viyan be requested to for ward a sepecial proof for each hi-monthly meeting. Capt. Viyan be requested to for ward a sepecial proof for each hi-monthly meeting. Capt. Viyan be requested to for ward a sepecial proof for each hi-monthly meeting. Capt. Viyan be requested to for ward a unfill the dist of August. Directions have been forwarded to the agent in the meanwhile to proceed the works with energy and due economy.

At Bosora Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Thursiday, the accounts were produced, relating only to the time the present committee and secretary had lice a suffice, the present committee and secretary had lice a suffice, the present committee and the pursue. A lice is a first the content of the committee were empowered to take the steps needful for such pursue. A lice is a first the content of the committee were empowered to take the steps needful for such pursue.

At the formal particles of the

Foxdale, Trewetha, Wheal Wrey, Penycefn, Lletty-evan-hen, Grust Theal Baddern, and Darren, have sold lead ore. Trelyon Consols, Bottle Hill, Wh. Sidney, Boscean, have sold black tin.

The St. Austell Consols sale of nickel and cobalt ore for May and June was—May, 7 tons 11 cuts. 2 qrc. 11 lbs.; June, 8 tons 10 cuts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.; total, 16 tons 2 cuts. 2 qrs. 7 lbs.

Great Sheba Consols next sampling will be at Calstock Quay, on Friday next, when 200 tons will be sampled, for two months.

Wheal Friendship will have their parcel of ores (about 40 tons) ready by the sampling-day. The general workings appear to be progressing satisfactorily. Wheal Jano (Kea) will sample, on Thursday, about 80 tons of silver goesans and silver mundles.

Wheal Friendship will have their parcel of ores (about 40 tons) ready by the sampling-day. The general workings appear to be progressing satisfactorily. Wheal Jane (Kea) will sample, on Thuraday, about 80 tons of silver general and silver mundles.

At Wast Phennix Mine, the wheel and stamps are being erected as fast as possible. The lode for tin holds exceedingly good in the 20, and is improving daily. At Wheal Mary Great Consols (8t. Not's), the lode continues to look well at all points. The shaft will be commenced below the 30 in the course of a week, and at the 50 it is expected that large parcets of rich ore will be taken away at low tribute. There are already eight pitches let, and as soon as the mine is opened to the 50 the pitches will be more than doubled.

At Condurrow, the levels are looking well, and there can be no doubt, as they proceed in opening the eastern ground, that plenty of mineral will be found. At Rosewarne United Mines, there are now seven tribute pitches working, at from 5t. to 12t, in 14, employing fifteen men. There are also six men in the stops, which are looking well. At Old Rosewarne, there are now accent ribute pitches working good work for tin. The lode in the 3t west is producing stones of ore. In the 22 east the less is worth from 6t, to 7t, per fin., and west from 5t, to 6t, per fin. The 12 west is also producing some stones of ore and lead, and is approaching under a fine bunch of ore seen in the adit level. The present produce of the mine is from 45 to 50 tons of one per meanth, which will about pay conditions.

At the Ivybridge Lead Mine, the old shaft about the latter end of this month, and a general meeting will probably take place on the mine at that time. The development of this property is fraught with great interest, from the reports we have read by highly respectable mining authorities soncerning it. The analysis of the ore by Dr. Henry is 35 per cent. for lead, and 21 ozs. 11 dwa. of silver per time. The 10 per time is stated to be very rich. The experiments are rea

maid, and Mr. Du Maurier, and the results are as follows:—15, 1478, and 1479, for each of fine copper.

A correspondent, under date Tavistock, July 18, says:—"A large slide has come in context with Rix Hill and East Crowndaie Mines, and has hove the biast cross-course 300 fms, to the south of the Roborough Rock."

At the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company's works, it will be seen, by reference to this week's report, the superintendent experisonese considerable difficulty in obtaining the required number of hands for dressing the ore for market, and suggests the immediate construction of machinery to obviate this; and we have reason to know that the directors have noted upon the suggestion, and that it will be created forthwith.

It will be erected forthwith.

During the week shares have changed hands in the following:—
Different Mines.—Aligned Consols, Bedford United, Callington, Devon Great Casols, Eyam, Great Polgooth, Herodsfoot, Hingston Down, Lewis, Nantile Vale, North Wheal Basset, South Tamer, Tincroft, Treweths, Wheal Arthur, Wrysgan, Dureds, Kenmare, Lackamore, &c.

Mixes which Haves South Orn.—Balleswidden, Birch Tor, Calstock, Carbena, Char, Caylan, Cubert, Darren. Devon and Courtenay. East Gannis Lake, East Tamar, East Wheal Yor, Galt Frith Rhedyn, Georgia Consols, Great Crinis, Great Hewas, Great Sheha, Great Wheal Baddern, Halamanning, Hawkmoor, Krewick, North Wheal Robert, Old Trewether, Frencow, Folkinore, Porkellia, Sortride, South Creave, Trenow Consols, West Affred, West Basset, Wheal Mary Great Consols, Teclare, Wheal Tehidy, Ballygonesen.

Mixes winces have sor South Osz.—Angarszek, Britannia, Clowance Wood, Teast Rope, Cwmhelsian, Tregonebris, West Phonix, Wheal Fanny, Kilraine, &c.

In Foreigm Mines, the Dusiness has been limited, and quotations, with

In Foreign Mines, the business has been limited, and quotations, exception of National Brazillian, showed a downward tendency. 54, 20 Rey shares, on Tuesday, declined M., closing yesterday at 27, and Cobre Copper is
46. Considerable activity was exhibited in the shares of the National Bratilia
throughout the week, caused by the important discovery noticed in another colomiand they were freely dealt in at an advance from 10s. to M. Business was done; reterday, in Copiapo, at 12; Linares, 16½; Pontgibaud, 16½. In West Indian Mintsthe prices are little more than nominal—Sue River (of Jamaica), ½ to ½ per dax;
Clarendon 3-16th to 1-16th dis.; Metcalfe, ¾ ¼ dis.; Jamaica Copper ¼ dis. to pir.

Clarendon 3-16th to 1-16th dis.; Metcalfe, % id is.; Jamaica Copper & dis. to put The San Fernando Mining Company declared their usual quartery dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent., on June 30.

At the Australian Consols Mining Company meeting, on Wednesdy (Colonel Cooper in the chair), it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Lindo, that hame of the company be changed to the Segenitoe Land and Mineral Company New South Wales, and its operations to embrace the selling and leasing of land, addition to those of mining; and that the capital of the company be increased from 60,000f. to 130,000f., to be represented by 26,000 shares of 5f. each, paid up. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At the Nouveau Monde Mining Company meeting of shareholders, or Tuesday (Mr. Bisgood in the chair), a resolution was passed to appoint a committee shareholders to investigate the affirirs of the company. Another resolution was passed, authorising them to adopt such proceedings as they might be advised by counselier the benefit of the general body of shareholders. The proceedings terminated with vote of thanks to the chairman.

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chiannes colonial try an expensive experiment, that would assuredly fail. If we give the colonial rates, inasmite as Chiannes cannot do as much work at less than colonial chiannes, we obtained the colonial rates, inasmite has Chiannes cannot do as much work as forgether than the colonial rates, inasmite has Chiannes cannot do as much work as forgether than the colonial colonial

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| Name. MedwayTudor | From Melbourne | antry wi | th gold or Sailed | board :- | are K | 10W |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----|
| Maid of Judah | Melbourne Sydney | ******* | April 17 April 10 | | 12,304 | 024 |
| Nile | Adelaide | ********* | May II March 22 | ********* | 38,034 18,598 | " |
| Ajax | Melbourne Melbourne | ********* | April 20 April 13 | ******** | 18,633 17,391 | 19 |
| ding 13,6331, in sovereigns | | deterrant 1 | ebruary | | 14,234 | ** |

VENTILATION OF MINES.—Mr. Herbert Mack worth recently stated that, of the miners in the majority of coal mines, in the rew as every probability the lives, were shortened from 12 to 15 years on an average, by causes which were in a great measure removable. In some mines, where the ventilation had been impreved, the current and that at the United Mines in Cor., wall, last year, there were three sets of men mine, and pointed every five mines, where the ventilation had been impreved, the driving a level at a cost of 17t, per fathour; the temperature was 103° and it ever the changed every five minutes. At the superior were three sets of men mine, and pointed out how a quantity of sir might be introduced sufficient to a duce ture had been since request to 75°, and the level coating 5t, per fim, instead of 15°.

Wheal Fanny gold sold at \$22 per or, and not \$25° as stated last week.

Wheal Fanny gold sold at \$2s. per oz., and not \$2s., as stated last week.

HULL, July 10.—Our correspondents (Mesers, T. W. Flint and Co.) state that the adventures upon which calls are being made are still neglected, sellers preponders yet yet yet yet and a proper strength of the kind, but a place are few and far between the property state of the kind, but the control of the kind, but the place are few and far between the property states place are few and far between the property states the place are few and far between the property states are supported by the place of the property states are supported by the place of the place of

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| 4.4. | LEAD ORES. | |
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| Trewetha | Tone Price | Market and American |
| ***************** | 37 Par 2 | r ton. Purchasers |
| Foxdale | Sold on the took | Locke, Blackett & c |
| Wheal Wree | 100 In the 18th July | |
| | | 6 Walker, Parker & o |
| Court Granes p | Sold on the arrival | f ton. Purchasers. Locke, Blackett, & C. |
| - Penyoein | 19 the 20th July. | TOTAL MARKET STATE OF STREET |
| Lietty-eva | 12 | 6 Walker, Parker, & Co |
| Great Wheat P | Sold on the co | 6 ditto |
| ditto Baddern | 34 the 21st July. | CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |
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| So of memory to be a selected | BLACK TIN. | 0 Walker Parker A.o. |
| ottle Hill 8 0 7 Theal Sidney 6 0 0 Decean 9 5 3 ditto 1 10 3 | BLACK TIN. Sold on the 6th July. Sold on the 6th July. 1 h. Price per ton. 1 1 \$55 0 0 £ 1 1 \$50 0 0 £ 0 0 67 0 0 0 £ 0 0 69 0 0 0 £ 27 70 0 0 £ COPPER ORES. | - Bolitho. - Bolitho. - Gitto 536 0 Dasbuz. 432 0 6-Enthoven. 650 7 6-Bolitho & Sons. |
| and the same | COPPER OPPE | ALT STATE OF STREET |
| sampled June | 0 28, and sold at s | |
| fines. Tons. Produce. | COPPER ORES. c 28, and sold at Swanses Ju | uly 18, 1854. |
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Zotices in Correspondents.

nonvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers e past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be Aled on receipt: is then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Inc. MANUPACTURE.—Siz: Tour Journal some time back contained an account of the great benefit derived from the use of salt during the process of the reduction of the from ores in the biast furname. Would am of your readers be kind enough to say if it is still being used; if no, in what proportion, and what is its effect? Being a constant reader of your Journal, and knowing your wish to advance science in any way, I have not scrupbled to sak, as I feel the question to be one of great importance.—G. ADMEXERGORE: Rough How Paramere, Durlaston, Staffordshire, July 15.

ATTORNESSES: Emph Hop Farmers, Darlanton, Staffordshire, July 18.

M." (John-treet).—Although the expense would be comparatively trifling, yet when results have been arrived at, to employ a man who has made up his mind to condemm, and is naturally prejudiced, would neither be fair to directors, superintendent, or shareholders. The resolution met with no seconder at the meeting; consequently, it was negotived. If the one dissentient freis dissatisfied, he is completed to employ at his own expense the individual in whom he, without any knowledge, has such personal confidence in; but even then his reports would not be conclusive. The general opinion is that, however competent as an assaying, as a practical mining manager he is greatly deficient.

eal mining manager he is greatly deficient.

Graars Goldo Mixixo.—Ers: I observe, amongst the Notices in your last Journal, that a person, concealing himself under the title of "Justitis" states that a "Civil Engineer" has informed him that neither the mines of the Agos Fria nor those of the Anglo-California can ever make a remunerative return to the shareholders. I leave the Agua Eria to defend itself: for the Anglo-California, I have but to observe that the reverse of the "Civil Engineer's" assertion has been proved to be the fact. I may, by-the-bye, fairly enquire why a person assuming the signature of "Justitis" should fear to expose his real name!—II. V. Huxilky: 11, Adometrest, Adophis, July 15.

errer, Ausgan, August.
T. S. C." (Lymington).—The greater proportion of the gold mines in the Ural Mountains are the property of private infividuals. There are some belonging to the Emperor. Where the util of one man is supreme, and that a despot, it would be difficult to surmise what the war aax on the gold mines will be, or how it will be difficult to surmise what the war aax on the gold mines will be, or how it will

be assessed.

ARRION CLAY WORKS.—Siz: I should like to enquire of my brother shareholders if they are sware of the state of things in this concern? Because, if they are not, let them look to it, for the following cogent reasons:—That the engine has consequently there is no clay raising or washing; and I am informed, on authority that is beyond dispute, that all the slay made during the last eight months has cost at least, on the works, 15. per ton. If this be the fact, how, then, in the name of common sense, is it possible to pay the 12 per cent. dividend so confidently promised by the chairman of this company in the early part of this year (see his circular). Will his Honor pay it?—P.S. Every china clay merchant in the country of Cornwall knows full well, if the cost of raising and washing clay be 15. per ton on the works, that, at the present price of the article, a loss of from 4s. to is, per ton must inevitably be entailed.

A Servazino Sagamonobor: July 20.

J. G. W." (Pimiteo).—The officers of the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company are

—A SCPTERING SHAREHOLDER: Jwly 10.

**J. G. W. " (Pimitco).—The officers of the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company are in Moorgate. They are not in connection with the association which dispatched a surveyor to Natal, and who returned with the execution which dispatched a surveyor to Natal, and who returned with the specimens of coal, copper, iron, lead, and other minerals, which are found in large quantities in that colony. It is, we believe, the intention of these gentlemen shertly practically to commence working Great Barx Marx.—Sur: Can any of your readers give me some information respecting this mine! The socretary informed me that it was being wound-up, and the machinery sold; while now it is rumoured that a lode has been discovered.—

C. T.: July 25.

Justic: "These is connected."

C. T.: July 20.

"Justitia."—There is no controverting the simple fact, that a property may be intrinsically valueless when its shares are fetching a good price in the market. Not only in gold mines, but in other stocks, shares are often depressed for interested purposes, and, on the other hand, inflated, to serve the interested views of those who are interested in their traffic.

truscastly varieties when its shares are fetching a good price in the market. Not only in gold mines, but in other stocks, shares are often depreased for interested purposes, and, on the other hand, inflated, to serve the interested views of those who are interested in their traffic.

Noturat Monde Mining Company.—Siz: On Tuesday there was a very full and highly respectable meeting of the proprietors of this company held at the London Tarern, at which the proceedings of the directors and the London agents were commented on in terms the most temperate, but marking extreme dissatisfaction on the part of the shareholders assembled. Prending the result of the enquiry resolved upon by a committee appointed for the purpose, it would be premature to come to any osnelusion as to errors of omission or commission by the parties entrasted in the management of this company; but as active the solicitor to the company, nor any one belonging to the firm of Messers. John Taylor and Sons, were present to give any explanations, it may not be amiss to state the umanimous feeling of the meeting was, that the terms of the prospectus on which the capital was paid had not been adhered to; that no land had been procured from Colonel Frémont; that the directors, managers, and agents, had otherwise invested a portion of the capital without communication with, or the sanction of, the shareholders; and that a large amount of capital had been lately spent on machinery (from an establishment with which the Messer. Taylor are connected, it was said, which is not only uttry needes, but the disbursament for which was, under existing circumstances, unjustificable. The whole affairs will be thoroughly investigated, and if it shall appear the capital of the shareholders has been illegally used, proceedings will be adopted for its recovery.—A Strumara: Baymater, July 19.

One who Hopes in Refunction:

1. R." (Hull).—Our object in not inserting such letters was with the hopes that, on the return of Mr. Hopkins, the managing directors would have end

tant of the winter.

Queen or Dark Minus.—W J. D." (London).—We have this week given a short notice of the meeting, but cannot insert the mine in our Share List, as we have received no information of the number of shares or amount paid; and as regards the balance at the meeting, as the accounts have not been forwarded we cannot enlighten our

are now at all saleable.

False Representation of the Value of Mining Property.—Size: Tour last Journal gives a report of a trial at the Court of Common Pleas, Slater c. Varnish, respecting shares in Wheel Maudlin; and the Ohief Justice, after a patient hearing, has decided between the parties an anamer that is well approved by the read maining interest hereabout. There are, however, other such schemes as the Wheal Maudlin was Gescribed—several in the St. Austell district, and some hereabouts; but amongst them is one in the partie of Kex, which was started about a year ago, with the assurance of something like 30,000 worth of the discovered, worth a monstross deal more than the 30,000 tons of Maustin mandie, but, like which, has never appeared but on paper, or, perhaps, only described by the projectors. The shareholders, however, may be satisfied; if so, there shall be no demon by—Bartyns: Bissew, near Truce, July 17.

**YP. D." (Encer-street).—With regard to Australia, the solonial

wear Trure, July 17.

"P. D." (Essex-street).—With regard to Australia, the colonial secretary in a recent instance stated that, for the future, the Home Government would grant no chariers for the colonica unless they had the approval of the local Legislatures.

Mixey Mann Mixeyo Coupast.—Siz: Can any of your readers inform me if there is any hopes of this company, whose mines are situated in Cork, Ireland, ever coming to any good, now that the directors have issued new certificates, with the last instalment, of 2s. 8d., paid up of 20s. in full? The shares are eliling at als. cach, and we merer hear a word about the mine. Are we liable for any more than the 20s per share, or likely to be troubled for the payment of any debts which are, or may be, contracted?—John Levy: Dublin, July 18.

"An Old Subscriber."—The secretary of the Aye Maria Gald Mining Company.

An Old Subscriber."—The secretary of the Ave Maria Gold Mining Company on be communicated with at Mr. Burl's office, No. 2, Great Winshester-street. Severa of the directors of the Ave Maria Company were likewise on the board of the Britisl Australian Gold Mining Company.

Australian Gold Mining Company.

Fold Extrayso.—612: The practice used by some of the American refiners is to melt the gold with three-parts of silver, and when it is in a state of fusion to cast it into cold water; this has the effect of dividing the metal into small flakes; nitric said is then employed, which dissolves the silver, lesving the gold intact: this is washed and dried, and then meited into ingots of fine gold. The liquid which holds the silver is solution is thrown into a large vat of salt and water, this is kippt in perpetual motion, and the silver precipitated to an insolvent chloride; it is then washed thoroughly with warm water, put in a proper regast, and mixed with granulated sine. Owing the continued agitation, the silver is freed from the nitrogen gas; the chloride having a great affinity for zinc, the silver is left pure, and a chloride of zine formed.—Changtors: Linter pool, July 21.

gas; the oblicide having a great affinity for zinc, the silver is left pure, and a chloride of zinc formed.—Crasaccus: Licerpool, July 21.

Tyro (Liverpool).—Leeline, the heliaffints of the Sweder, is found compact, of a dark fiesh red colour, at Gryphytta, in Westmania, in Sweden; it possesses a peculiarly wax-like texture, and about the same instre and translusency as horn. The freeture reaembles that of film. It was first noticed by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, to whom it yielded silics, 75; siumins, 22; manganese, 2:59; water, 6:59.

Four Gentleman "(Rejacte).—At the sud of the year 1851, and the commencement of the year 1852, the public in general, without any discrimination, embarked in gold mining companies, no matter however dubious the characters of the directors, or definite the scheme might be: 3000. In a large sum to lose; this should not have been invested in only one mine; if divided over many. It was equally as injudicious. Many of those who invested their money in these schemes will have cause to regret their rashness and cupidity in embarking in these undertakings.

cause to regret their ranness and capacity in sensa tain in tower uncertainty.

If. P." (Hammersmith).—The great error the present directors committed when they took the reins of administration was, that they did not see the capital was inadequate for carrying on the works. They have been most straightforward in their management, and have shown throughout a complete honesty of purpose. Though the present mode of raising the capital may be considered neigheitomable, yet, in the stake of the money market, it appears the most prudent course that could be pursued. According to the reports of the resident director, as soon as the water is obtained returns will be made delily; surely, now that this is but a question of a few months, it would be worse than mainests to sacrifice the large amount already expended, without a struggle to releem it.

Gen.D IN ENGLAND.—Siz: Can any of your correspondents favour me with the actual colet, where estimating all expresses, of obtaining gold from the mines and waithing in the Britisch islands, with the application of modern machinery? I was present at the Society of Area (November 254, 1855), when it was stand by Professor. Tennant (see report in Mining Journal of Nov. 18th), that gold could not be collected to pay the working expenses in this sountry—in fact, it would cost from 36s, to the standard of Nov. 18th), that gold could not be collected to pay the working expenses in this sountry—in fact, it would cost from 36s, to the the content 25s, worth of gold? Abort some months of experience, it is to be hoped far. Tennant's estimated has not been found correct.—Insurana.

Bacros Consons.—Siz: I beg to inform you that our meeting, on Tuesday last, was an manifestery as any of the preceding ones. The shareholders were merely in formed that the leases (which were, purposely or not is not for me to say, omitted to be stated in the catalogue of sale in Correwall) had been put up at the Auction Mart, and hought by one of the cestimittee for M. There is evidently a discrepancy in the accounts, and one gentleman stated it was his determination they should be properly made out, if he were at the whole expense.—A Sharkholders: July 20.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railmay and Commercial Sagette.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1854.

A parliamentary return of great importance to the legal and commercial interests, which had been moved for by Mr. Carres, of the Equity Bar, the member for Belfast, has been recently printed by order of the House of Commons. It purports, first, to contain a return of all applications referred by her Marssry to the Board of Trade, seeking grants of charters with limited liability, under the Act 1 Vic. c. 73, with the date of the application, the names of the applicants, the object for which the charter was required, the amount of capital proposed, and the result of the splication. Secondly, a return of private bills (other than railway and canal bills), passed by the House of Commons during the last ten years, in which partners or shareholders have been exempted from liability beyond the amount of their shares. The date of the carliest application under the first head is the 18th of November, 1837, and of the last, the 9th of March, 1854; so that the first return embraces a period of nearly 17 years, within which there have been 164 applications for charters of limited liability, embracing a great variety of undertakings, and involving capital of very varied amount, in some instances as high as a million sterling, and even a million and a half. When this return, spread over so many years, contains all the applications, not only for charters for all companies proposed to be formed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but also for those intended to trade with our North American, West Indian, Australian, and other colonial dependencies, it must be evident that many associations have been deterred from appearing in the characters of claimants, either from the apprehension of the expense of procuring letters patent of incorporation, or of the capricious exercise of the power confided to the Board of Trade.

Within the above period, 95 such charters appear to have been granted, some for a limited time, and others in a modified form—a number which, when added to the railway and other Acts passed within that period, clear

has been in olinec. Since the dispensing power has been conserved on Mr. Candwell, the President of the Board of Trade, there have been 32 applications, of which 4 have ended in charters granted, 23 in no report, and 5 in being refused. Mr. Candwell has held his present office about two years and a half; and in comparison with the acts of his predecessors, the number of the applications which he has conceded will sprear unusually small, the number of refusals proportionately great; while we find the number of cases in which the return is "no report," very nearly equal to those which occurred in the preceding fourteen years. This we must attribute either to a determination on the part of Mr. Candwell to persevere in his obstructive policy, or to a general feeling amongst the applicants in his time that it was useless to press their claims. While the wealth and commerce of Great Britain are rapidly increasing with accelerated progression, and while new colonies are rising into mighty states, it seems a matter of deep repreach to the trade department of the Administration that commercial restraints should be increasing in a proportionate ratio; and it is high time that the summary power which Mr. Candwell possesses over the properties and prospects of commercial associations should be removed from hands in which they have been so sally abused, or, at all events, so cautiously and, we fear, capriciously exercised.

tionate ratio; and it is high time that the summary power which Mr. Charmeria, possessor ever the propries and prospects of commercials and charmers of the propries and prospects of commercials and phased, or, at all events, so cutiously and, we fear, exprisionally exercised.

The dispensing power than events for the will probably, short the next session of Parliament, be larmer matter of history, and properly enforced upon the Legislature. A number of the companies to which charters appear, but its return, to have been granted, were formed for the purpose of banking, several for steam navigation, others for determined the propose of banking, several for steam navigation, others for determined the propose of banking and the propose of banki

by mining and other modes, for the reduction of such ones, and for erecting works, &c., on the banks of the Thames in this country, or elsewhere capital, 500,000%, with power to increase the same to 750,000%, and win consent of the Board of Trade, to any further sum.—2d. Port Phillipani Colonial Gold Mining Company: date of application, 31st January, 1852, applicants, Henry William Schneider, and John Distroy Power capital, 500,000%; object, the working of mines, and the purchase of gold silver, copper, or other ores, in the Australian colonies.—3d, Australian Gold Mining Company: applied for, 10th of March, 1862; applicants, Robert Banoks, Henry Buckle, and James John Cuminos; capital, 100,000%; object, "to search for and get gold and other precious metal in the Australian colonies, by working mines and raising ores; to reduce by crushing, or other process, the ores raised by the company, with power to purchase other cres for the same purpose; in contract with other companies or individuals for the reduction of such ores."

In the foregoing list are comprised all the charter companies existing for mining purposes, in which liability is expressly limited; and we cannot avoid expressing an opinion that the limited number of such associations disclosed by this official return will rather excite surprise. It would seem to warrant this deduction—that in commercial pursuits, the advantages to be derived from the experience of companies formed on the principle of limited liability do not appear as yet to have had a fair trial.

The return under the second head of Private Bills (other than railway or canal bills) passed by the House of Commons during the last teny year, in which partners or shareholders have been exempted from liability beyond the amount of their shares, comprises 136 Acts for the incorporation of companies, and it is rather remarkable that only one, and that of the private between two mining operations. To document concludes by stating officially that "no Act has been passed uring the above period wh

Of all mines, coal mines are alone made expressly liable to be assessed to the poor rate by statute 43 Exiz. c. 2. It may be, however, that in midistricts governed by special or local Acts, mines of what description is ever are rateable for the relief of the poor. However that may be, ye the general law is that all mines but those of coal are free from this betten. The above-mentioned statute, 43 Exiz. c. 2, sec. 1, enacts that them. The above-mentioned statute, 45 Exiz. c. 2, sec. 1, enacts that the church wardens of every parish, and four, three, or two substantial-base holders there, "aball raise weekly, or otherwise, by taxation of every cupier of lands, houses, tithes impropriate, propriations of tithes, or such as a condition of the coal statute of grant that the above enactment makes no provision as to whether the mines profitable or not, but would seem to rate all excepted coal mines, irreged that the above enactment makes no provision as to whether the mines profitable or not, but would seem to rate all excepted coal mines, irreged that Parish and the statute of profit. This point has been decided in the affirmative, the cue R. e. Parisort having adjudged that, as the Act of Existential combines for reference as to whether the occupation of the coal mines is profital or not, the lessee of a coal mine is liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, though he either derive see profit from the mine after payment the rent to his landlord, and the mine be worked at a loss, because sea a mine, whether profitable or not, is, schem secopical, rateable under the express words of the statute. A more recent case has, however, decide that if a coal mine, on becoming unproductive, seases to be scored, these is no longer liable to be rated for it to the relief of the poor, although the immediate occupiers derived no profit from it, all the reprofit of the mine being absorbed by the sixth part of the gross rule though the immediate occupiers derived no profit from it, all the reprofit of the mine being absorbed by t liery in R. r. Parnorr was profitable, and produced value to the owner though the immediate occupiers derived no profit from it, all the profit of the mine being absorbed by the sixth part of the gross which they had covenanted to pay to the owners. But here the mittelf is exhausted—the subject matter of profit is gone, although them which was no doubt calculated upon the probable average produce due the whole term, be still payable. The failure of the coal will not charge the lesson's covenant to pay rent: perhaps he may have related upon that event, and may have received during the former part his term an adequate value from the then produce of the mine to compare the continuance of the rent to the end of the term. But with reject the partial, he is only rateable for the conservant annual calculated and the

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mion being formed as to the actual cost of, or profit to be derived from gold mining in the district, the commissioner did not feel himself justified, in the abscuce of any reliable information, in recommending in such cases the grant of leases for a period of years. In order, however, that the value of the minerals, and particularly of the gold-bearing strata in the Crown lands might be fairly tested, Mr. Goas availed himself of the authority wested in him by a warrant from the board on the 24th of December, 1852, to grant licenses to all applicants of respectability, and means to search for minerals in different parcels of land in this district, for a period of twelve months only at a small fixed rent, and at a royalty of 1-12th part in value of the minerals raised. At the expiration of the terms so granted the Grown mine agents will be able, from the information to be then procured as to the results of the searches, and of the reduction and extraction of the gold-bearing veins, to fix the royalty to be required for a lease for years. The report concludes thus—"Such of the customary clauses inserted in Crown leases as may be considered by the Crown mine agent to be specially applicable to the cases, will be inserted in these licenses, together with clauses, requiring the lessees at the time of rendering their annual accounts, to furnish a proper report of the workings within the year, together with a plan or section, showing the excavations which have been carried, and also with a provise that within seven days after any sale of gold, gold ores, or ores of other metals or minerals in which gold shall be deposited, shall have taken place, a statutory declaration, containing every particular as to quantity, quality, price, name of seller and bayer, and place of delivery shall be made by one of the licensees and their principal agent, and shall be sent to the office of Woods and Forests."

It further appears by that part of the official report which refers to those cases in which gold is found in combination wit

It is with much satisfaction we refer our readers to the last advices received by the NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, calculated as they must be to raise the hopes of those who are interested in the success of that undertaking, and who have for so long a period experienced nothing but a continuance of gloom, and repeated disappointment. We have often expressed our opinion of the integrity and ability of the managers, and our confidence in the result of their labours, provided they were furnished with ample means to extend their operations, and develope the manifold resources of this extensive property. It is, however, somewhat extraordinary, that while ambiguous directors and promoters of bubble schemes have succeeded in drawing the purse strings of capitalists adhibitum, while chimeras innumerable have attracted the attention of thousands, and tens of thousands have been irrevocably sunk upon the most transparent and worthless projects—it is, we say, a remarkable fact that this property, which has long sustained its character as a truly legitimate enterprise, has been comparatively neglected.

In the present instance we have to deal with facts, not with fables. But it would really appear, judging from the supineness of shareholders in certain cases, and the alacrity they display in others, that fiction is the more inviting, and that the more illusory the scheme the better are the chances of success.

As a remarkable instance of the profitable results arising from a judicious

nances of success.

As a remarkable instance of the profitable results arising from a judiciou As a remarkable instance of the profitable results arising from a judicious outlay of capital in Brazil, we may mention the extraordinary success of the St. John del Rey Mines, which, but for the enterprising spirit displayed in raising a sufficient sum to carry out that undertaking with a vigour which its magnitude decnanded, might have sunk into oblivion, or have remained unproductive to this day. The same may be said of numerous other valuable investments. The honest, straightforward path, if it does not always lead to success, can never fail to secure respect, and inspire confidence; and whatever may be the opinion as to the future prospects of this company, we are satisfied there can be but one feeling as to its merits and its management. That the proprietors are under deep obligations to Mr. Oxenford cannot, we think, be denied. A considerable portion of his time and capital has been devoted to the success of the undertaking—an object in which many are deeply interested, and one which we sincerely hope may, ere long, be achieved.

Less than a century ago, one of our most enterprising navigators, in his vorage to the South Seas, discovered Port Jackson: it was marked down in the chart, and there the matter, rested. Subsequently, the inhabitants of our North American colonies rose in insurrection against the mother country; the struggle that ensued, and the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States, are now matters of history. At that period it was the custom to import there every year a number of carvicts, who were sent, as it was then called, to "His Majesty's plantations in America." When this became an independent State, it was necessary that we should look out for some other penal settlement, to whence we could ship the refuse of our gaols, the scum of our population, and it was then Captain Cook's discovery was thought of, and made available. Towards the latter end of the last century, the first batch, under the charge of an officer and detachment of soldiers, were sent out to Port Jackson; and this was the first commencement of the golden colony of Australia. The progress of New South Wales, the settlements of the various portions of our antipodean possessions, it is not necessary to dilate upon here. Though comparatively unknowns few yearssinee, yet since the gold discoveries we have been so inundated with books of all descriptions, that, theoretically, the native of Cooksigne has become as well acquainted with the different colonies of Australia as if he had resided there the best portion of his life. As we observed, we are not about to enter into a review of the social condition or commercial progress of the colony, nor to speculate on what may be its political position, if it continues to make the midd strides which it has done since the gold discoveries.

To whom should the morit be ascribed of having first indicated to the closists that source of wealth which has enabled them, within a brief period, to a discovery being made public, the excellently disposed of to the jewellar in Sydney. The Rev. W. Caanke states in the practical exposition of acientific researches. Hitherto the reports that have arrived have been so conflicting, that without ascribing wilful airrepresentation to any individuals, in general they have been more calculated to mislead than instruct. Much valuable information has been received from Mr. Evan Hopkins, and his experience in the Brazils, and

ether parts of the South American continent, entitle his opinions to all due weight, he being not only scientifically but practically acquainted with minnig in all its details. Mr. Hargarayas will probably be able to afford some account of the operations of the several associations formed in London for working gold mines in Australia, if such crist, and whether for good or evil, there is ne question but that his statements will dispel much of the doubts at present existing. The observations of Mr. Jours Catyrax in Australia have been published, and his theory on gold has been some time before the public. Notwithstanding the various accounts that have come to hand, it cannot be disguised but that hitherto the statements received have not been so lucid or explanatory as could have been wished. If Mr. Hangarayas was not the first who discovered gold in Australia, there is no dispute he was the first who publicly made known its existence; and we trust that, now that he is amongst us, from his knowledge and experience, we shall be able to obtain such facts as will be consincing whether the aurifeous deposits exist in the rook, or merely in the alluvial soil. The solution of such a question is of great importance, as from that we shall learn whether, to obtain gold, it is necessary to employ legitimate mining, or merely surface washing.

Allowals soil. The solution of seeks a question is of great importance, as from that we shall learn whether, to obtain gold, it is necessary to employ legitimate mining, or merely surface washing.

Philosophers have said the "two extremes often meet," and in no case is this so applicable as with human nature, as there they are generally found in the same person. At one period they are all confidence, and at another the same amount of distruct is displayed; and this may now be remarked with the gold mining sharebolders at the end of the year 1851, and commencement of the year 1852. No project, however extravariant it might be, how deliavive it appeared to the more sober-minded, but what had its supporters; the public were eagerly clamouring for shares, and if they did not obtain the quantity they applied for considered themselves highly aggreeved, without enquiring into the merits of the case, or investigating in any way the probabilities of the success of the undertakings in which they were about to embark. Where they could not obtain an original allottment, they readed into the market and eagerly bought scrip at a premium. What is the case now? Those who were then so avaricious are willing to dispose of their interest at almost nominal rates, and the reason why there are so few sellers is only accounted for by the pancity of buyers.

At the time of the disputed lease question we repeatedly cautioned the public to suspend their judgement until at least that was decided; our warnings were then unheaded, and they are now suffering from the consequence of a combination of their own cupidity and realisances. Every one fancied he should suddenly become rich, or at least dispose of his shares at a heavy premium; all are now at a discount, and results have a shown that all their reduciations have proved most defusive. Had some four or five companies alone have started for the prosecution of gold quarts mining in Californias, it is probable, if conducted by experienced meet, they would now have been returning dividends

Among the pertinent questions that are often asked is, what is the reason mining is so generally in disrepute? This does not apply only to the present state of affairs, because it is well known that, owing to political causes, all descriptions of stock, whether Government securities, railway bonds, canal shares, or any other species of investment, are all more or less affected by circumstances daily arising from the complicated horizon of Europe. But it is not necessary here to allude to the present period; even when the market has been in the most buoyant state, it cannot be denied that, generally speaking, mining is in bad odour, and the evil is that, excepting some few, the good are classed with the bad, and hence all suffer. It may be remembered that, prior to the disastrous year in London; its operations and management were purely local, and the majority of the chares were principally held by those parties having an interest in the district. The emancipation of the Spanish South American colonies, from which, in past ages, the mother country had acquired so much wealth, to the detriment of her home resources, afforded a fine field for adventurers, which they are not slow to avail themselves of, and projects of the most extravagant kind, promising incalculable wealth to those purchasing shares, were brought before the public. Peers of the roalm, baronets, bankers, eminent barristers, Members of Parliament, merchants of the highest standing, were found willing to be directors, and out of 29 foreign mining companies formed at that period, it will be seen that at present only two are remaining, and these are not in a very flourishing condition. To mention the names of the directors here would be invidious; many are gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns;" others are still holding a high position in the City of London, and it must be acknowledged since that period have held themselves aloof from dubious speculations. The excitement produced by the appearance of themselves schemes before the publi

It would be almost impossible to state how many of the Cernish mines then projected are now in existence, as since that period several of these have changed their denominations various times; and it is only those residing in their locality who can identify them. At the end of that year, according to statistics carefully compiled, the capital required for 44 existing companies was 26,770,000/.; the amount actually received, 5,485,100/. Sixteen mining companies were abandoned, with a nominal capital of 5,685,100/., having obtained from the public 400,000/. while 14 were projected with a required capital of 6,000,000/. The amounts obtained for canals, docks, gas-works, and miscellaneous companies, was likewise very considerable, and with equally abortive and unfortunate results; but as these are foreign to the subject, it is not necessary to make any comments. Some few individuals were enriched; while many were plunged in utter destitution, and irretrievably ruined. In the year 1835, on a less scale, mining was once more in favour; and since that period up to the present time it has experienced the alternation of sunshine and

lehade, occasionally totally obscured, and then darzling the commercial world with glittering prospects.

It is useless hare to recur to the past. The present has to be considered, and a vemedy devised how the evile that new shackle legitimate mining enterprise are to be combated, and if possible removed, or at least in some way remedied; if this only be partially, it will be a great boon to the instruction of the mining companies at present? The most accredited are at a discount; some have been dissolved without any meeting, and no one knows what has become of the directors; others, having expended the whole of their capital, candidy state now that they are about to realise their hopes the association must be dissolved, unless they have fresh aid from their sharholders. To obtain it now from the public is out of the question. To attempt this would only plunge them into further discredit than they are now at present, and this is needless. From time to time the anomalous position of these companies has been posited out in the columns of the Mixixa Jouxxai, and it would be life to make any remarks here.

Our home saines have now to be considered, not only those offering the bit of "Gold in England;" but the more modest, who have only copper, lead, and tin lodes, held under favorable leases from the interest they have in the property; though the have only copper, lead, and in lodes, held under favorable leases from the interest they have in the property; though the have faisted on the town. Secretariate we have no bring capital, knowing anothing of mining, and large amount of shares, thereby showing the interest they have in the property; though the have faisted on the town. Secretariate who can bring capital, knowing anothing of mining, and ignorant of the case, they are relatives of some of the committee, an under the modes of the committee, an under the modes of the committee, and offer the property is an expension of the committee, and offer the property is an expension of the committee, and offer the property

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

JULY 20.—The operations in the market, as refers to Government Secuwith but few exceptions they are combined—being looked at with suspicion, as the magnetic telegraph, a subject previously treated on, is no more to be depended upon than the "little moves" of our conclave, who each doubt the other as to any private telegraphic communications. Indeed, I may say that all business for the account is at an end, except with those who risk the hazard of the die. It was only this past week that stock was

I may say that all business for the account is at an end, except with those who risk the hazard of the die. It was only this past week that stock was sold at \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per cent. less than the telegraphed price; and why was such the case? An old boy knew what he was about. My opinion is, that the less I say of our movements here, excepting in shares, and any information I can collate as to the operations at the mines, the better; and hence you must only expect from me the prices, which, indeed, are no guidance, while our operations are confined to three-quarters of an, hour at the close of the day—or, rather, that which may be considered our day. Why not alter the hour, and let us meet in the morning, when we get the morning prices; or at four or half-past four o'clock, when we get the closing prices? But here we are: we get the half-past one o'clock prices from London, we meet at half-past two o'clock. Goodness knows what fluctuations have arisen in London in the meantime, except by private telegraphic despatch, and we cannot all afford to do this; and then our Exchange closes at a quarter-past three o'clock; so that the Second City manages to effect its business in a space of time that would not be deemed sufficient by any one of the members of your House for luncheon and a glass of sherry.

Now, then, for mines—to which your readers are naturally more disposed to look to your Journal than for information as to operations in the English funds on the Dublin Exchange. Henceforth, then, adicu! and I will confine myself to mining operations, our quarries, and, if admissible, some of our manufactures. First, then, to the General Mining Company for Ireland. You will have observed by your report of last week that the committee having made their report, the directors retired, or, in other words, were ousted, and a special general meeting agreed upon to be called for the 14th August—21 days' clear notice being required; and yet here up to this day no advertisement has appeared—no notice given to the proprietors of and discovered that the game was not yet finished, as another party had been listed to finish out the scheme, which deserves the most severe

week, and discovered that the game was not yet naished, as another party had been listed to finish out the scheme, which deserves the most severe exposure. The notice of last week says—in opposition to my remarks and that of your correspondent, "Hibernicus," who I hope will resume his notes on Irish Mines and English Management—that an arrangement has been effected by the Bandon Barytes and Copper Mining Company with the Barytes Company of Ireland.

It appears that the capital of the former was to have been 21,000%, of which only 3000% was raised; that some 200% or 300% has been expended. Nothing has been said in the circular addressed to the shareholders, beyond that they may have their deposits back, having possibly paid cent. per cent. premium upon them, and they may take shares in the other concern, with 25 per cent. premium; or, in other words, they may have five shares for four, without saying one little word as to the where or whereabouts, the purchase money, or the capital required; so that you may say it is a mighty easy way of getting rid of the disaffected. We have tried this on our side, but you are bolder on yours. Now, Sir, is it for the directors of the Banden Barytes Company to accept terms without convening a general meeting; and explaining their own conduct? There is no questions of the Banden Barytes Company to accept terms without convening a general meeting; and explaining their own conduct? There is no questions of the Banden Barytes Company to accept terms without convening

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, and I defy the directors and their secretary to deny the truth of that ich I advance—they have jobbed in shares, and now wish to retire.

low, then, Sir, a word for Lackamore; alas! they will not now even we to be quiet, for I thought the "thing" had gone to rest, barring report that a meeting was to be held. Now, Sir, again for one of r"leaders" in defiance of what I have stated. You think fit to observe the property of the Now, then, Sir, a w your "leaders" in defiance of what I have stated. You think fit to observe, "there are many infant establishments (mark the word) with prospects also highly encouraging—amongst others, the Lackamore, we are assured, is a splendidly rich copper mine, and only requires time and perseverance to unfold the mineral wealth." I will not follow this out, but sufficient is it to repeat, that the mines are suspended, there is no capital, or means of paying the miners for past labour, and the late secretary of the General Mining Company for Ireland, as reported in your last Journal, appears to have bartered shares, nominally of the value of 4000L, for wine and vinegar.

wine and vinegar.

Enough of this. By-the-bye, I forgot to say that, in your Journal of last week appears for the first time a report, under Mining Correspondence, from the "Barytes Company of Iroland," which is not at all satisfactory to the practical miner. Just a word or two. Mr. Triphook, C.E., tells us that "the dressing-floors have been enlarged, fenced (from cattle), and drained." I certainly never met with this sort of phrascology before. Then, next, we are told of the surface drainage of two shafts, "with the Then, next, we are told of the surface drainage of two shafts, "with the view to ascertain the extent and direction of the main lode," &c. It appears that the main shaft is down 6 fathons, of which three-fourths have been sunk in the past month by four men, so that allowing 3l. per month per man (excessive), with help—say, 3l.,—we should have an actual outlay of 15l. in the month on this important work. I forget, there is a smaller shaft, also, sunk somewhat; and there is a pile of barytes,—quantity report saith nought

amanter shart, also, same what, as the wind of tity, report saith nought.

But I fear I am tiring you. I will endeavour next week, as I have so often promised, to give you more important matter; but, as it is, I feel I am serving Ireland by exposing the abuses practised in its name.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 20.—The ironmasters held the closing meeting of the quarter at Dudley on Saturday evening last, when the quotations of the preliminary meeting at Stewpony were confirmed, and the demand reported to be far a-head of the supply—in fact, orders were refused at the declared prices; and it is said that an advance of 40s. was willingly given for prompt delivery. The trade continues altogether in a most anomalous position. At no former period has there been such an extraordinary disproportion between the price of pig-iron and manufactured iron as that which now prevails; and where it is to end no one can foresee. For hot-air mine pigs, 64. to 64. 5s. per ton, long weight, has been easily obtained, and 74. have been given for cold-air. This certainly is a long price, and the manufacturers complain of it; but the pig makers say it is only turning the tables—that they have been long enough under the screw—that the demand justifies the extravagant price, and, though it be such, have it they will; and there is no denying the fact they can command their own terms. It is computed that there are at present upwards of 17,000 tons of pigiron being worked up weekly in this district; whilst the whole produce of the county does not come up to within 4000 or 5000 tons of that quantity. There is an evident scarcity of minerals; and the high price of meeting at Stewpony were confirmed, and the demand reported to be far tity. There is an evident scarcity of minerals; and the high price of ironstone has led to searches in all directions for it, but without that effect which was anticipated; and so long as the demand for manufactured iron continues at the present ratio, with diminished stocks of pigs, prices must ascend, whatever consequences may follow. That some of the mamust ascend, whatever consequences may follow. That some of the manufacturing interests of South Staffordshire may suffer from these high prices, there can be little doubt. Manufacturers in other parts of England, who can avail themselves of Welsh and Scotch iron at reduced prices, are sending out many articles the same as those made in this county, at prices considerably lower than we can produce them; and ere long this will be felt. It is also said that the building trade is being injured this will be felt. It is also said that the building trade is being injured by the recent advance, as the builders find it impossible to execute their contracts, owing to the price of beams, girders, &c.; and the marked falling off in the make of window class during the last month in some localities is given as a further proof of the ill effects of the advance. All, however, will not stop the solong as the demand continues; and one manufacturer in this town can exhibit some twenty articles made of iron for domestic purposes, &c., which were formerly produced from wood and other materials. Add to this the immense orders for sheets for shipbuilding, for rails for India and America, and for telegraph wire, which are known to be in the market, exclusive of the Government requirements for the war; and they will outweigh all considerations for our own immediate manufactures, and uphold prices.

The Coal Trade, it is needless to say, under these circumstances, is pro-

The Coal Trade, it is needless to say, under these circumstances, is pro-ortionately active. If there were not a ton a week used in all the kit-tens of South Staffordshire, the furnaces would be able to swallow all the produce, and leave very little to be sent to any other district. There is not an available mine idle; and it is only to be regretted that in some parts of the district the water should prevent the working of mines, which it is well known would be highly productive.

In the Copper Market there has not been any change during the past week. Prices remain unaltered, with rather a limited demand, and the same applies to the Tin Trade.

The General Hardware hyperbox have been inactive and goods of all

same applies to the Tin Trade.

The General Hardware branches have been inactive, and goods of all descriptions are much easier procured by the merchants than heretofore
For Marine Stores the demand continues brisk, and a considerable quantity of fire-arms has been recently sent to various parts of Australia.

There is one interest, however, which seems to have been suffering more than any other in connection with the trade of this district—I allude to the Tin-Plate Trade. The prices have for a long time past ruled low and unremunerative, and to an extent injurious to the make of the article. and unremunerative, and to an extent injurious to the make of the article. It appears, however, that more active steps are contemplated by those engaged in the trade, with a view to improvement. In accordance with a resolution of the body, passed a few weeks ago, that there should be a meeting of the trade at Gioucester immediately after the quarterly meetings of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, a trade meeting was held on Tuesday last, when the following prices were fixed:—Best charcoal tinplates, 34s, per box; coke ditto 30s., f. o. b. at Swansea.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.] JULY 20 .- The advices received from the principal iron-works during the week afford ample evidence of the highly prosperous condition of the trade. The recent quarterly meetings of the ironmasters in Staffordshire trade. The recent quarterly meetings of the ironmasters in Staffordshire have resulted, as we expected, in an advance of 20s. per ton upon all descriptions of malleable iron, which appears to have given great satisfaction to consumers, as well as makers, of iron. The extraordinary price of pig-iron is the only circumstance that appears to operate against the trade. The disproporation between the price of pig and bar-iron, which is greater than at any previous period known, is very injurious to the malleable iron makers, and the disposition on the part of the pig-iron dealers and mine-owners to exact such exorbitant rates cannot be too much deprecated. At the current quotations, great quantities of Scotch iron must find their way into the Staffordshire markets, especially as the present reduced value of Scotch iron, resulting from decreased shipments, will not be long maintained, but will in all probability be further reduced. Whilst the iron makers, with a view to promote the interests of trade, have been contented with moderate advances, the makers of pigs have exacted the most unreasonable rates, quite regardless of consequences in a commercial contented with moderate advances, the makers of pigs have exacted the most unreasonable rates, quite regardless of consequences in a commercial point of view. It is satisfactory to notice the operations which are now taking place for the extension of the pig-iron trade. We may mention that the Farnley Iron Company are creeting a new furnace for cold-blast iron, the product of which will be employed in the manufacture of iron of the same character as the Low Moor and Bowling iron, which they have for some time past manufactured at Wortley, near Leeds. We hear that a new furnace is likely to be creeted near Halifax, for cold-blast iron, in concentration of the incomment of the best descriptions of his iron.

that a new furnace is likely to be erected near Halifax, for cold-blast iron, in consequence of the increasing demands for best descriptions of pig-iron. Messrs. Dawes, of the Milton Iron-Works, Elsecar, have recently put another furnace into blast, and have also erected a new mill for plates. The Coal Trade is in a good condition for the period of the year, the great quantities conveyed by railway to the London market keeping up the demand, and preventing any material reduction in prices.

The Steel and Copper Trades are good, and the operatives fully employed. The attention of mining adventurers is being directed to the mineral wealth of North Derbyshire, where successful operations appear to be going on. The short cross-cut necessary to be made at the Brightside Mine, in the Peak of Derbyshire, before the ore can be got from the yein

recently discovered, and reported in the Mining Journal a fortnight ago, was let last week; but another discovery, in every way more remarkable than the previous one, was made on Wednesday last, at a lower depth than the other, and such is the character of the lode that the working miner's estimate of the price at which he could get the ore, and dress it ready for smelting, is 4! per ton. But as it was necessary to put up a rise as well, the committee have let the two newly-discovered veins together, to 14 Derbyshire miners, at 6!. 10s. per ton, to include the completion of the rise, thus leaving the company a profit of from 9!. to 10!, per ton. The second newly-discovered lode was found exactly 100 yards from the surface, during the operation of driving a level 7! it. high, and between 4 or 6 feet wide, at the depth referred to. At the price mentioned, the working miners pay for their use of the engine in drawing the ore to the surface, also for all powder, lights, tools, &c., and completely dress the ore at surface ready for smelting, which is the general plan now adopted in this district. This lode, along with others, is let for the term of six weeks. All the predictions repeatedly made respecting the resources of this celebrated mine are now being amply fulfilled; but the late discoveries will enable the proprietors to reach with advantage other very important and rich lodes known to exist, inasmuch as they will now have an opportunity to go into this wealthy ground almost to the veins above alluded to, and the lidstone being on the rise is very favourable for extending operations in the mine.

this wealthy ground almost to the veins above alluded to, and the lidstone being on the rise is very favourable for extending operations in the mine. The managing committee of the Wren Park and Calver Sough Mining Company met at the Moon Ina, Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, on Friday last, the gentlemen present being—Mr. W. Rooth, of Chesterfield; Mr. Owen, of Sheffield; Mr. Broomhead, of Calver Sough; Mr. Fairburn, of Sheffield; the secretary to the company; and Mr. T. Burgoyne, of Eyam. The committee were gratified to hear, from the agent of the mine, that the 38-horse power engine just erected there is fully equal to the requirements of the mine; and the work of sinking, in order to tap the lodes, which are close to the shaft, is rapidly progressing, having only about four fathems to go before the shaft is lowered to the point intended, which will thereby lay dry the lodes to a considerable depth. The committee requested Mr. Burgoyne to act on their behalf, in any arrangements necessary, with the bar-master, on the occasion of setting out the dressing floors, &c. Mr. Burgoyne kindly consented to act as requested; and in order to complete the same, a call of 5000, was made, to be paid about the end of the present month. After paying wages and merchants' accounts, and transacting the general business, the proceedings terminated.

MINING TAXATION.

The following Bill, for Assimilating the Taxation of the Mines in Ireand with that of England has been prepared by Messrs. J. D. Fitzgerald, Napier, and Russell

Napier, and Russell:—
Whereas it is expedient that the law relating to the assessing, rating, and taxation of mines in Ireland should be assimilated to the law as it exists with reference to the assessing, rating, and taxation of mines in England, be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same.

That henceforth the mines in Ireland shull not be assessed, rated, or in any way taxed, otherwise than the mines of England are now by law liable to be rated, assessed, or taxed, notwithstanding any statute, law, or custom to the contrary, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect any proceeding heretofore taken upon any action brought before the commencement of this Act.

This is the law and taxed the table of the Hence of Common the Market of the Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the common temporary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of Common by Market and the contrary of the Merce of the Merce

This bill has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons by Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the Member for Ennis, who stated, however, that there was no prospect of having it passed during the present session; and it was merely introduced with a view to legislation in the next seasion. In our Journal of the 6th August, 1853, while commenting on the result of the appeal in the Kenmare Mining Company, appellants, against the Kenmare Poor Law Guardians, we remarked upon the injustice of subjecting mines in Ireland to rating to the poor while they are exempt in England Mineral property of every description in England has, by a liberal construction of the 27th of Elizabeth (the original Poor Law Act), been jealously protected from poor law taxation. By the Irish Poor Law Act, late and 24 Vinc. sep. 56, which introduced noor laws into Ireland all struction of the 27th of Antabeth (the original Foor Law Act), been jealously protected from poor law taxation. By the Irish Poor Law Act, 1st and 2d Vic., cap. 56, which introduced poor laws into Ireland, all mines are made ratable to the relief of the poor. The 63d section of that statute, however, provides "That no mines which have not been opened seven years before the passing of this Act, shall be ratable until the term of seven years from the time of the opening thereof shall have expired." The question which arose in that case was, as to what amounted to a bona Mde opening of a mine within the meaning of the Act. We, however, took higher ways and a while we admitted that it was highly discreptible. Me opening of a mine within the meaning of the Act. We, however, took higher ground; and while we admitted that it was highly discreditable to the Irish Members to have at the time overlooked the exemption when poor laws were first imposed on Ireland, we arraigned it as unjust in Parliament to perpetuate the distinction. Ireland is entitled by the Act of Union to have her rights equalised with those of England; and we maintain now, as we maintained then, that she cannot be said fairly to participate in the beasted benefits of that measure, if property in mines and collieries is expressly subjected in that portion of the empire to a species of taxation to which similar property in this country is, and has ever been, relieved. The present bill seeks to carry out the views we then put forward; and as the passing of the measure will be but an act of equal justice to all, we can scarcely anticipate any opposition.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

We have received from Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Mine Inspector, the following return of fatal accidents which have occurred in his district-the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberlandfor each half-year since the passing of the Mine Inspection Act, in Nov., 1850, which account must be taken along with a progressive increase in the production of coals, and which appears to speak well for the working of the Act, and for the gradual improvement of matters in this district:—

| , | B | Explo- | | all of stor | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--|---------|-------------|------|----------------|-------|
| falf-year ending- | In shafts. | sions. | damp. s | and coal. | Sund | ries. T | otal. |
| June 30, 1851 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 21 | 29 | ******* | 72 |
| Dec. 31, 1851 | 5 | 49 | | 15 | 19 | | 88 |
| June 30, 1852 | 17 | 33 | 1 | 19 | 27 | | 97 |
| Dec. 31, 1852 | 11 | 5 | | 26 | 16 | | 58 |
| June 30, 1853 | 12 | 7 | | . 28 | 32 | ******* | 79 |
| Dec. 31, 1853 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 30 | 12 | ******* | 72 - |
| June 30, 1854 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 21 | ******* | 56 |
| | | Ministration of the last of th | Nimes . | - | - | Name of Street | - |
| Total | 84 | 118 | 4 | 100 | 156 | 5 | 22 |
| Average | 12 | 17 | 16 | 23 | 22 | ******** | 75 |

AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH.—In our Journal of last week we alluded to Falmer's invention as applicable to railway-trains, mines, and coal-pits; since then we have had an opportunity of inspecting the working model, and of practically testing the merits of the patent. The action produced is a combination of aerostatic with hydrostatic power, is capable of great leverage, and not liable to get out of order. By the simple action of the piston on a small cylinder an instantaneous signal, which can go the length of three ordinary trains, is heard, so that, in cases of danger, the guard has the power of immediately communicating with the engine-driver. As it cannot in any way be injured by the oscillation of the carriages, or affected by temperature, it is less liable to get out of order than any other machine hitherto urged against electricity is that it is affected by motion, and that, consequently, the batteries are easily disordered. In this invention the obstacles hitherto complained of appear to be remedied. It is likewise applicable to copper mines and coal-pits, and can be so worked as to cause a momentary communication from the bottom of the shaft to grass. We intend, in our next Journal to give an illustration of the afrengiae telegraph, as well as a detailed description of the revisions uses to which this novel and important invention can be applied. The frequency of railway accidents has been long a represent to current of the site to more of the evil, but without effect. One of the great complaints made is the impossibility of signalling either the guard or driver: by Mr. Palmer's invention this is obviated; and if it had no other merit, this would be aufficient to prove its utility. AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH.—In our Journal of last week we alluded to

Communication between the Guards and Drivers of Railway Trains.—The practical working of Prof. Glukman's electric apparatus for effecting a communication between the guards and drivers of railway trains has been recently reported on by Capt. Wynne, the Government Inspector. This question has from time to time excited considerable interest, having occupied the attention of railway men for some years past. On this subject Capt. Wynne, R.E., has made the following report to the Board of Trade:—"I have to state that on the 27th uit., at the Professor's request, I accompanied the train to which his apporatus is attached, and which has been ranning continuously on the Great Nothern Railway twices—day between King's—cross and Hitchin since the 8th of April. I made frequent eigenin during my trip, and in no instance was there is failure, so repair or adjustments that been made to the apparatus since it had been fitted to the engine, and it was at the time of my trial in perfect working order. I entertained a very favourable opinion of the efficiency of the apparatus on the first trial I gave it on the London and North-Western Railway, but I did not then feel justified in giving more than a very guarded opinion, feeling that such an apparatus required a longer trial of the rough wage it must necessarily undergo in a regular working train than I had the means of giving it. The test to which the apparatus has now been subjected satisfies me on the only point on which I felt doubtful—vis., its non-inbility to derangement, and I have no difficulty in expressing a very decided opinion as to its being an efficient apparatus for effecting a communication between guard and driver." It is understend that the London and North-Western and Midland Railway Companies have secured the right to use Prof.

Glukman's apparatus on all their lines; and it is believed the Great Nothern and other railway companies will speedly follow the example, as it appears to be the determi-nation of the Board of Trade to insist on the establishment of an efficient communi-cation between the guards and drivers of railway trains.

PURIFICATION OF GAS .- No. V.

PURIFICATION OF GAS.—No. V.

The idea of supplementing the defective processes of gas companies by a purification upon the premises of the consumer must have occurred to multitudes who are suffering under the manifold evils to which we have called attention, but it has ended in nothing, from want of knowing what to use, or, where this is known, how to use it. We will endeavour to clear up this matter, and if any one suffer known evils, after being informed of an adequate remedy, he deserves all he endures. The powerful effect of clay in removing impurities from gas in the gas-works is testified throughout the kingdom. There is hardly a newspaper in a large town which has not called its readers' attention to the facts. But if it will purify in a gas-works, why not in our houses? Are not the materials with which we have to deal the same? Can there be any difference in the cases? It is undoubtedly a scandal that necessity should exist for the consumer to supplement the manufacturer in this particular; and we might as reasonably be required to bleach our own cottons, full our own cloth, or tan our own leather; but so it is, and the parallel may suggest what we should do. In the cases named, should we wear a raw hide because the tanner neglected his duty? Should we go about in a coat stinking of factory oil because the fuller neglected his? or in shirts whose colour rivalled sackcloth, because the bleacher would not work? We should do no such thing; and in these cases each man would set about remedy for evils that no one could tolerate. Gas is in the same class as cotton, cloth, and leather; it is an article of use, detrimental as it is, and easily made better; and consistency requires that what would be done in one case be not left undone in another. Obtain a small iron box about the size of small horse-beans, and upon fastening down the lid you may be assured that (probably for a month) you will be free from what has too long been allowed to injure you without a let. When the gas, after its passage through this pu

as a valuable manure.

"It's all very well," says Mr. Economist, "but what is the use of this! We gain nothing by it; and as for gas doing injury, why are not we all dead if it do?"—"Stop, Sir; the matter has its side even for you. That last cheque you signed for your doctor's bill was almost entirely attributable to zerial impurities which you never either saw or dreamt of, and, had it not been for these, so many more sovereigns would have been to your account at Messrs. Gold and Co.'s, and you would have made a large sum more during the three or four weeks you were from business in bed, and at the sea side."—"Oh, that's a sanitary theory, and I have made up my mind to believe none of them. I must have the advantage in £. s. d., or there is none."—"You shall have it thus:—We find that every foot of gas purified on the old plan gives a certain volume of light in return for what is paid for it; but that, if it be subjected to the action of elsy in addition, it gives 25 per cent. more light, against which you have the cost of clay,—that is, if your bill be now 10. per annum under the one system of purification, you get 50s. worth more light for the same money, only let the gas be purified by the other. Now, Mr. Economist, upon your own ground we claim your vote. But, stay. Those patterns you have with you show you to be a cotton-printer, and, therefore, one whe has a large pecuniary interest in the subject under discussion. You pay annually enormous sums for engraving copper rollers, from which you print your cottons more cheaply and better than any of your continental competitors, and to which is chiefly due the success of British cotton-printing. You have a large stock of these by you, representing many thousand nounds value, and every damage done to them involves considerable as a valuable manure.
"It's all very well," says Mr. Economist, "but what is the use of this! competitors, and to which is chiefly due the success of British cotton-printing. You have a large stock of these by you, representing many thousand pounds value, and every damage done to them involves considerable loss. Listen then whether, in narrating what occurs in other works, we describe what takes place in yours. An extensive Lancashire cotton-printer, the other day, announced an intention of giving up the use of gas, and taking to oil or candles. In amazement, an enquiry was made into the reason of a fifty years regression by a person of such intelligence, and to our astonishment we were informed that the damage done by gue to the engraved cylinders was so great, that it could be no longer afforded. The products of combustion deposited themselves upon the surface of the metal, and so large a quantity of vitriol was there, that holes were eater into the surfaces, sulphate of copper formed, and many cylinders rendered totally worthless; those which had not been quite ruined were much injured. Pray, Sir, are yours in this condition? You look an assent; then, has the new process of purification no money value for you?" Of all has the new process of purification no money value for you?"
places Lancashire should be the foremost in hailing it as a boon. places Lancashire should be the foremost in halling it as a boon. Alsa-latitude has nothing to do with the evils in question; but throughout he kingdom they are identical in kind, and probably in intensity. At Edin-burg, in the north, Dr. Christison assures us of their virulence; the in-telligent and practical cotton-printer of Lancashire certifies to their de-structiveness in the centre of the country, and Dr. Letheby, in the me-tropolis, has heaped together such a resistless mass of evidence as must compel a remedy. A remedy is found; it needs but an amplication.

pol a remedy. A remedy is found; it needs but an application.

'e have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following copy

or. Letheby's report, just forwarded to the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following copy of Dr. Letheby's report, just forwarded to the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of Wakofield:—

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.

Laboratory, London Hospital, July 7, 1854.—The result of my experiment will your process of purifying coal gas by means of moist clay and lime is, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging; for I find that the clay which has been used in the purification of raw gas is charged with four very important impurities,—vix, and monia, sulphuretted hydrogen, tar, and a sulphur compound, which is, I believe, istallight of the highest interest; in fact, I regard it as of so much practical importance, that I consider it necessary to describe the process which I adopted in the massagement of the experiment. The raw gas was taken from the pipe immediately before it enters the lime-purifiers, and it was passed through a series of three vessels, one it enters the lime-purifiers, and it was passed through a series of three vessels, one it enters the lime, clay, and lime. The flow of gas was sllowed to go on for its hours, at the expiration of which time the contents of each of the vessels were much discoured. The clay had sequired an inky appearance from the formation of subjusted of iron. It absorbed abundance of ammonia, and, indeed, it had the offessive prevance and edour of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance and doour of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance and doour of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance and doour of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance and doour of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance of the soil which lies in juxta-position with the pipes in the prevance of the soil which are the prevance of the pipes in the prevance of the

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.—It is estimated that the additional neit revent for the half-year ending the 30th of Jane last, on certain railways in the United Kis dom, amounts to 600,000f. over the corresponding period of 1853. This sum will applicable to increase the dividends on the ordinary shares. The sum or 200,000f. will applicable to increase the ordinary dividends on the lines having their termin in the tropolis. The ordinary capital of these lines amounts to about 63,00,000f. at the average amount of increase in the dividend will probably be at the rate of 9.5 cent. for the half-year. The Brighton directors have already declared an increase 10s, per cent. in the dividend for the past half-year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1853.

SURREY AND SUSSEX RAILWAY. - The harbour of Little Hampton. wasen will be one of the termini of this important line, is now being deepend; has been proved by engineers that its depth can be still further increased and mittained at an inconsiderable expense. The works now in course of completion cannual to be beneficial, not only to Arundel, but the surrounding country; and as as the railway is completed this rich district will be able adequately to develops?

resources.

AMERICAN RAILROADS—AN EXCURSION OF 1500 MILES.—A letter from Newhaven, Coanceticut, under date July 7, says—"I have recently returned from Newhaven, Coanceticut, under date July 7, says—"I have recently returned from Newhaven, Coanceticut, under date July 7, says—"I have recently returned from the Falls of St. Anthony (latitude 43° north), on the Mississippi, and almost other structed a fine railroad from Chicago, at the bottom of Lake Michigan, to Rock Islavi, on the Mississippi, about 250 miles above 8t. Louis. This completes the line of road connected between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. The contractors and pyprictors of the road determined to celebrate the joyful occasion, and for that pose sent invitations and free tickets of transportation, out and back, to many longer of the more promisent citizens, to rendezvous at Chicago on the morning June 5, all railroads and steamers bringing them grautitionsly. From Chicagoshot 30 cars of all descriptions conveyed the people 180 miles, to the river, and then the or six first-class steamers bore them nearly 500 miles further, to 8t. Paulis, at the head of a large steam-boat navigation, 3000 miles above New Orleans. Above the falls they proceed 200 miles more, in small steamers, and, in times offost, erai in falls they proceed 200 miles more, in small steamers, and the magnificent sensor of Canada. The picturesque falls, the uplendid priaries, and the magnificent sensor of the Upper Mississippi, filled us with delight; and 1000 people of both accessive, proceed the state of the sensor of the state of the proceed the process of the sensor of the state of the process of the state of the sensor of the state of the process of the state of the state of the process of the state of the state of the state of the process of the pr

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Prox June 30, 1853, to June 30, 1854, adding the quantity of Copper Ore sold from each Mine, British and foreign.—The Average Price per 21 cwts., and the Amount of Money.

The Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Corn-

| Trethellan | 416 | | 2 | 19 | 6 | | 1,241 | 18 | 6 | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|----|----|-----|----------|---------|----|----|--|
| Treviskey | 953 | | 7 | 5 | 6 | | 6,927 | 9 | 6 | |
| Tywarnhaile & Nancekuke. | 242 | | 5 | 14 | | | 1,386 | 13 | 0 | |
| United Mines | 11913 | | 5 | 2 | 6 | ******* | 61,184 | 7 | 6 | |
| West Wheal Alfred | 457 | | 4 | 0 | 6 | | 1,836 | 1 | | |
| West Alfred Consols | | ******** | 4 | | | | 2,115 | 15 | 6 | |
| West Basset | 2:42 | | 7 | 13 | | ******** | | 10 | 6 | |
| West Caradon | 4052 | ******* | 9 | 11 | 0 | ******** | 38,688 | 17 | 6 | |
| | | ******* | 6 | 2 | ŏ | | 8,903 | 4 | 0 | |
| West Powey Consols | | ******* | 8 | 12 | 0 | | | 6 | 0 | |
| West Powey Consols | 310 | ******* | | 3 | 6 | | 2,009 | | | |
| West Providence | 237 | ******* | 12 | | ~ | | 2,887 | 12 | 6 | |
| West Wheal Seton | 2048 | ******* | 5 | 19 | 6 | ****** | 12,249 | 19 | 6 | |
| West Treasury | 1145 | ***** | 6 | 2 | | ******* | 7,011 | 4 | 6 | |
| | W | ALES. | | | | | | | | |
| African | 212 | £ | 37 | 3 | 6 | | € 7,878 | 12 | 0 | |
| Algiera | 205 | | 9 | 18 | 0 | ******* | | 3 | 6 | |
| Ballymurtagh | 1236 | | 4 | 12 | 6 | | | 15 | 6 | |
| Baltimore | 153 | | 4 | 13 | 6 | ******** | | 9 | 0 | |
| Berehaven | 5332 | | 10 | | 0 | ******** | | 13 | 6 | |
| Burra Burra | 461 | ******** | 16 | 3 | 6 | ******** | | 18 | 6 | |
| Carthage | 205 | | .0 | 3 | 6 | ******** | | 9 | 0 | |
| Chilli | 311 | | 18 | 10 | 0 | | | 3 | 6 | |
| Cobre | 11020 | ******** | 18 | 6 | 0 | | 201,726 | 9 | 6 | |
| Copieso | 722 | | | 18 | 0 | | | 15 | 6 | |
| Capa | 123 | | | 19 | 0 | ****** | 14,386 | | | |
| ******************** | | | 15 | | ~ | ******** | 64,855 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 368 | | 6 | 1 | 6 | ******* | | 10 | 6 | |
| German | . 186 | | | 9 | 0 | ******** | | 9 | 6 | |
| Gyfron | 280 | ******** | | 8 | . 0 | ******* | | 17 | 6 | |
| Hayanna | 302 | | 11 | 7 | 0 | ******* | | 11 | 6 | |
| Holyford | . 502 | | 21 | 6 | 6 | ******* | 19,700 | 7 | 0 | |
| napunda | 441 | | 20 | 15 | 6 | ******* | 9,163 | 13 | 0 | |
| anoekmahon | 3890 | | 11 | 9 | - 6 | | 44,593 | 9 | .0 | |
| Mainga | 547 | ******** | 3 | 18 | 6 | ******** | 2,148 | 8 | 0 | |
| Montreal | 1017 | | | 15 | 0 | | 15,011 | 18 | 6 | |
| New Zealand | 160 | | | 6 | 0 | ******* | | 15 | 0 | |
| MOLMHA | 209 | | | 1 | 6 | ****** | | | 6 | |
| Peninsular | 730 | | | 4 | 0 | ******* | | | 6 | |
| Santiago | . 1186 | | | 9 | 0 | ******* | | 8 | 0 | |
| Spanish | . 536 | | - | | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Sundry small mines | 1996 | | | | 0 | ****** | | | 0 | |
| Waterioo Slag | | | | | | ****** | | | | |
| | . 544 | | | 9 | 6 | ******** | | | 6 | |

| | copper Ores sold in Cornwall, from June 30, 1833, to June 30, 183 | 72. |
|---|---|------|
| line copper Amount of mone | 180,687 t. 0 c. Average produce 634 11,779 t. 14 c. Average standard £140 2 y. £1,153,756 3s. 6d. Average price 6 7 | 6 |
| Particulars of Dopper ores The copper Amount of mone | Copper Ores sold in Wales, from June 30, 1853, to June 30, 1854 36,156 t. 0 e. 0 q. Average produce 13% 4,748 t. 7 c. 3 q. Average standard £124 c 7 £508,929 17s. Average price 14 | |
| Coper ores | Totals in Cornwall and Wales | 3 q. |

| Per Ores purchased by the Copper | Comp | anies fr | om Ju | ne 30, | 1853, 6 | June 30 | 185 | 54. |
|---|--------|-----------|-------|--------|----------|---------|-----|-----|
| | (21 cw | ta.) | Cop | per. | 10.710 | Mone | OW. | 01 |
| nes Royal Copper Company | 11,439 | ******* | | . 2 c. | ******** | £96,718 | | 10 |
| | 35,346 | ******** | 2569 | 0 | ******** | 253,985 | | 3 |
| eman and Copper Company | 19,720 | ******* | 1296 | 18 | ******* | 128,150 | 6 | 10 |
| by Willessen and Sons | 28,128 | | 2210 | 9 | ******* | 225,333 | 4 | 4 |
| as, Willyams, Nevill, and Co illiams and Co., and Crown Co | 23,342 | ******* | 1726 | 16 | ******** | 171,391 | 11 | 5 |
| glish and And Crown Co | 45,805 | ******** | 3883 | 14 | ******** | 394,627 | 18 | 8 |
| glish and Australian Copper Co. aon and Elkington | 14,937 | ******* | 1162 | 19 | *** | 117,932 | .0 | .8 |
| Bankare | 15,236 | ******** | 1106 | 6 | | 112,941 | 9 | 10 |
| DOOR Minamet of | 6,671 | ********* | 485 | 2 | ******** | 48,925 | 3 | 8 |
| Stish and Foreign Conner Co. | 16,004 | ******* | 1080 | 14 | ******* | 107,781 | 13 | 5 |
| | 105 | | | | | | | |

| | a | | | - | F83.44 | ano | 0 | 0 |
|-------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|------------|-------|------|----|
| Date. | sold at the Ticketin | gs in Cormon | ll, from June | 30, 183 | 15, to Jun | e 30, | 1854 | |
| 1835 | Ore (21 ewts.) | Money. | Prod | luce. | Standa | rd. | | -1 |

| 1835 150 010 | 220.000 | | aroney. | | | A rounder, | | | ~tunitaru. | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|---|---------------|------------|----------|------|------------|---|--|--|
| 1600 100,017 | ******* | £893,402 | 15 | 0 | | 136 | ******* | £106 | 11 | 0 | | |
| 1000 | ******** | 957,752 | 8 | 6 | *********** (| 816 | | 115 | 12 | 0 | | |
| 1420 | | 998,613 | 15 | 0 | *********** | 16 | ******** | 113 | 5 | 0 | | |
| 1920 120,088 | | 857,779 | 11 | 0 | ********* | × | | 109 | 3 | 0 | | |
| 1940 109,001 | ******** | 932,297 | 12 | 6 | ******* | 7 % | ******* | 110 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 1941 197,200 | execuiera | 792,758 | 3 | 6 | ******** | 114 | ******** | 108 | 10 | 0 | | |
| 1940 100,090 | | 819,949 | 2 | 0 | | 11 | ******** | 119 | 6 | 0 | | |
| 1849 100,081 | ******* | 822,870 | 12 | 0 | ********** | 114 | ******** | 120 | 16 | 0 | | |
| 1914 174,806 | | 804,445 | 19 | 0 | | 116 | ******** | 110 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 1940 108,007 | | 815,246 | 9 | 6 | ******** | 732 | ******** | 109 | 17 | 0 | | |
| 1840 137,000 | | 835,350 | 19 | 6 | | 18 | | 103 | 10 | 0 | | |
| 158,913 | ******* | 886 785 | | | | 100 | ******* | 3.00 | | 0 | | |

| Date. | Ove (21 cw | | Money. | | 1 | Proc | luce. | Stan | dan | d |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----|---|------|-------|------|-----|---|
| 1847 | 148,674 | ******* | £830,739 | .9 | 0 | 8 | | £103 | 12 | 0 |
| 1848 | 155,616 | | 825,080 | 2 | 6 | 8 | ¥ | 97 | 7 | 0 |
| 1849 | 144,983 | ********* | 716,917 | 7 | | 8 | ¥ | 92 | 11 | 0 |
| 1850 | 150,890 | ******** | 814,037 | 3 | 0 | 7 | ¥ | 103 | 19 | 0 |
| 1851 | 154,299 | ******* | 508,244 | 1 | 6 | 7 | \$ | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 1852 | 152,802 | ******* | 828,057 | 19 | 6 | 7 | × | 106 | 12 | 0 |
| 1853 | 180,005 | | 1,124,561 | 2 | 0 | 6 | × | 136 | 16 | 0 |
| 1854 | 180,687 | ****** | 1,153,756 | -3 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 140 | - 2 | 0 |
| Trylls's . | Annual Mi | ning Sh | eet, | | | | | | | |

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

L. J. Molinos and C. Prounier: Lecomotive steam-engines.—G. Simpson: Furnaces.—W. H. Brown: Furnaces for melting steel, &c.—A. E. L. Bellford: Machinery for forging iron,—A. P. Price: Alloys of tis,—D. C. Knab: Carburets of hydrogen.
—J. T. Dimsdale: Gas.—R. Ga rrest, jun.: Valves for working steam expansively.
—T. Schlossing: Carbonates of soda.—J. Edwards: Railway chairs.—W. Thompson: Steam-regulator.—J. Hulme: Steam-engines and valves.—J. H. Johnson: Submarine navigation.—P. P. Aerts: Railway rolling stock, and the lubrication thereof.—T. F. Henley: Preparation of colouring materials.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

B. G. Sloper, London—Improvements in machinery or appar

B. G. Sloper, London—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for separating gold from earthy matters.
C. Höward, Trafaigart-terrace, Hoxton—Improvements in the manufacture of iron.
G. Bird, Glasgow—Improvements in the sub-structures or foundations of buildings.
J. H. Swan, Glasgow—Improvements in the typeres of blast and other furnaces and fires; also improvements in drying bricks, tiles, and other articles made of brick earth.
J. Chedgey, Grove, Southwark—improved manufacture of rollers and eylinders applicable to various kinds of machinery where a smooth, hard, and regular surface is required.
C. W. R. Rickard, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road—Improvements in coaks H. Dircks, Moorgate-street—Improvements in safety apparatus, applicable to certain boilers and stills.

P. Spence, Pendleton, Manchester—Improvements in manufacturing the prussistes A. Shanks, Robert-street, Adelphi—Improvements in machinery for punching and shearing metals.
R. A. Brooman, Fleet-street—Improvements in extracting copper from the ore.
D. Brown, Smethwick, and J. Brown, West Bromwich—Improvement or improvements in the construction and manufacture of axis for railway and other carriages.
J. Ramsbottom, Longsight, Manchester—Improvements in metals, papier mache, horn, and shell.

[way wheels and tyres.
J. Penton and J. Mackey, Chippenham—Improvements in the construction of rail-

E. Haseler, Wolverhampton—Improvements in ornamenting metals, papier mache, horn, and shell.

J. Penton and J. Mackey, Chippenham—Improvements in the constrution of rail-horn, and shells, and the paparatus connected therewith, by which said improvements the ventitation of mines is increased. The inventor places in the mine tubes mines and shafts, and in the apparatus connected therewith, by which said improvements the ventitation of mines is increased. The inventor places in the mine tubes extending from the top to the bottom, and in these tubes he places cages formed in the ordinary manner, except that in the crown of each of them there are two or more valves opening inward, and at the edges or sides of the crown a number of lateral valves, so fixed that they may be pressed outwards and against the inner sides of the tube by the pressure of the air contained in the tube during the descent of the cage, the two valves in the crown being forced upwards and closed by a similar pressure.

New Metallic Alloy.—A composition has been patented, consisting of silver, copper, and mickel, in any proportions, having the appearance of real silver.

Liquid Quantz.—Mr. H. Hardinge, of New York, has taken a patent for manufacturing liquid quartz or silver, to be used in the manufacture of certain compositions for ornamental and useful purpose. The investor claims—I. The introduction of steam under pressure into the pulverised agitated mass, therely lessening the quantity of boracic aeld or other solvents heretofore used, thus saving the cost and rendering the liquid quartz so formed sufficiently cheap to be useful.—I. Condensing the steam or vapour produced in the process, not a various compositions.

Electric Telegraph.—Mr. R. Green, of Messrs. Davis, Greathead, and Green, Plint-glass Works, Brettell-lane, Safford, has patented the forming of insulators entirely of glass or porcelain, and with a serew of the same material for connecting it to a post, or to any other object to which it is to be fixed.

Telegraph Wires.—Mr. J.

POURTEENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the year ending 30th June, 1854. At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the banking house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of July, 1854.

At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the banking house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of July, 1854.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq.—DEFUTY-CHAIRMAN.

CHAS. DICKSON ARCHIBALD, Esq.

CHARLES BUTLER, Esq.

JOHN ALFRED CHOWER, Esq.

JOHN ALFRED CHOWER, Esq.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq.

VILLIAM COOPER, Esq.

JOHN SAVAGE, Esq.

JOHN SAVAGE, Esq.

JOSEPH HOMERWOOD, Esq.

THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.

JOSEPH THOMERWOOD, Esq.

THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.

JOSEPH HOMERWOOD, Esq.

THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.

JOSEPH THOMERWOOD, Esq.

THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq.

The directors have the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards the following

REPORT.

The directors have the satisfaction of presenting to the shareholders the fourteenth annual balance-sheet, from which it will appear that, after paying all expenses, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the nett profits of the bank amount to 283,930 8a. 11d. A dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1854, at the same rate, with a bonus of 16s. per share—both dividend and bonus free from income tax. After paying this dividend and bonus, there will remain a balance of £1445 9s. 3d. to be carried to the reserve fund, increasing that fund to £6s,012 6s. 11d.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following directors,—viz., Charles Butler, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., retire from office, and, being eligible, offer themselves as eandidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Balance-sheet to June 30, 1854.

Canital subscribed.

| Balance-sheet to June 30, 1854. | | | |
|---|---|----|---|
| Capital subscribed | £300,000 62,566 1,265,903 36,980 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | £1,665,419 | 19 | 1 |
| Cash in hand, Government Securities, India Bonds, bills discounted &c. | £1,065,419 | 19 | 1 |
| Dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the half- year ending 31st December, 1853, already paid | £9,000 | 0 | (|
| Dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent, per annum, for the half- | 9,000 | 0 | - |
| Bonus of 16s, per share, equal to 4 per cent, per annum | 12,000 | 0 | |
| Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account | | | |
| Balance carried to the Guarantee fund, making that fund 64,0121. 6s. 1 | id. 1,445 | 9 | 1 |
| Total | £36,950 | 0 | 1 |
| Balance brought down | £36,950 | 0 | 1 |
| The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was- | | | |

The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was— Resolved,—That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The chairman (Mark Hunter, Esq.), on the part of the directors, declared a div-dend on the paid-ap capital of the company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s, per share, both free from income tax, payable on and after the slat of July next.

and a bonus of 10s. per share, both free from income tax, payable on and after the 31st of July next.

Resolved,—That the following directors,—viz., Charles Butler, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., Mark Hunter, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq.,—who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected directors of this bank.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the directors for their attention to the management of the affairs of the bank during the past year.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Cutbill, for the zeal and attention displayed by him at all times in the conduct of the affairs of the bank arms.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Mark Hunter, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

Signed,

A. R. CUTBILL, Manager,

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the company, at the rate of SIX POUNDS PER CENT. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1854, and a BONUS of SIXTEEN SHILLINGS per share, both free from income tax, will be PAYABLE at the banking house in Lothbury on and after the S1st July inst.

Dated July 18, 1854. By order of the Board, A. R, CUTBILL, Manager.

TAMAR MARIA MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDI-NARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this mine is appointed to be HELD at the office, No. 19, Royal Exchange, on Saturday, the 5th of August, 1854, at Twelve o'clock precisely, By order, H. PERRY (pro sec.)//

ONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the office of the company, 26, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Court of Directors,

WM. LECKIE, See, 26, Austinfriars, July 5, 1834.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—The FIRST ANNUAL CGENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 31st day of July next, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, when the report on the operations of the past year will be presented, and the necessary resolutions thereon proposed for adoption. Shareholders attending must, according to Parsgraph 22 of the Statute-, be holders of 50 shares each. Forms of proxy may be obtained ten days previce as to the meeting, on application at the office, 15a, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

N.B. The Transfer-books will be closed on the 17th inst., and re-opened on the lat of August.

THE FORT BOWEN GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD on Monday, the 24th July inst., at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the following objects, or some or one of them, that is to say:—1. To receive a report from the directors.—2. To transact all such business as shall be incident to or arise out of the same.

By order of the Directors,

W. L. WEBB, Sie. 11, New Broad-street, July 15, 1854.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—The Board of Directors hereby give notice, that, agreeably to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 31st July, at One o'clock r.w. precisely, to receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year, to elect two directors in lieu of two who go out by rotation, to elect sudditors for the present year, and to fix the remuneration of the present auditors for the past year.

19, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, July 10, 1854.

sent auditors for the past year.

19. Birchin-lane, Cornhill, July 10, 1854.

NGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Notice
Is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of this company will be HELD in London, at the London Tavern, Bishops-gate-street, on Monday, the 2th day of July inst., at Two 'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance with the Deed of Settlement.

BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec. Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, Jaly 17, 1854.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held this day at the London Tavern, in pursuance of advertisement,
It was resolved unanimously:—
That a committee of shareholders be now appointed to investigate the affairs of the company; and that the committee do request the council of management in London to produce the books and papers of the company for inspection and examination; and that the committee do request their proceedings as they may be advised by counsel for the benefit of the general body of shareholders; and that power be given to add to their number.

July 18, 1854.

BISGOOD AND SON, Solicitors, 36, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.

July 18, 1854. BISGOOD AND SON, Solicitors, 36, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir.,—It is with much pleasure that I refer you to the accompanying copy of the minutes of the general meeting, held on the mine, on the 10th instant. Every desire was manifested by the shareholders present to secure the unanimous co-operation of all in the furture working of the mine. It is hoped that the changes which have been recommended will prove advantageous, and the value of their property enhanced thereby. Mr. Hitchins has a most intimate knowledge of the mineral district in which Wheal Zion is situated; and I am sure the handsome manner in which he has come forward to assist the company will tend to confirm the opinions of sanguine shareholders, and re-assure the wavering; whist, at the same time, it will tend to a termination of those differences which have recently depreciated the company's shares. I am particularly desired to state, that at the meeting reference was made to the printed statement of the mine costs sent out with the notice of meeting, and that Mr. Lemon, of Bath (the former secretary), is in no way responsible for the large amount taken from the capital account by the promoters of the mine, and which sum is comprised in the amount unaccounted for in cost of mine operations.

20, 3t. Helens'-place, London.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held on the mine, on the 10th day

taken from the capital account by the promoters of the mine, and which sum is comprised in the amount unaccounted for in cost of mine operations.

20, 5H. Heim-Jeines, London.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held on the mine, on the 10th day of July, 1854.

W. H. BRUMBY, Esq., of Bath, in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,
The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,
The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,
The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,
The notice of the last meeting, held at the office of the company, in
London, on the 8th May last, were also read, but no charges having been submitted
in writing, by the parties who made complaints at that meeting, of mismanagement,
the committee then appointed to examine into the matter had no report to present.

The following report from the agents of the mine was read and approved:—

Wheal Zion, July 7.—We beg to lay before you a statement of our operations since
the last general meeting, in as full and explicit a manner as possible:—The engineshaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft., making a total depth of 6 fms. In the 02 we cut through
the lode, which is 18 feet wide, bearing it of requiar declination, with two well-defined
with the state of the state

conduct of the agents and the committee stands completely exonerated from the centure then sought to be attached to them.

That, with a view of ensuring a judicious expenditure of the capital to be called up for the further development of the mine, this meeting considers it advisable that the agent should have an opportunity of consulting with an experienced manager, to whom all matters of importance should be referred.

That J. H. Hitchins, Esq., having most handsomely consented to set as a consulting engineer and manager of the company, entirely as an honorary appointment, during the present position of the mine, the best thanks of the shareholders be conveyed to that gentleman, with an assurance that the company can, with confidence, leave the direction of future operations to his ability and experience.

That a call of 5s, per share be now made, payable in fourteen days.

That Mr. Peter Watson having for a long time acted as a member of the committee, the thanks of the shareholders be given him for the reddy assistance he had, on all occasions, given to promote the company's interest; and on his removing to a residence in Cornwall, too distant to enable him to continue on the committee, the meeting desires to record its cordial wishes for his prosperity.

That the following gentlemen be appointed as a finance committee, their duties being a supervision of the monthly cost-sheets, and a control over the company's funds, by signing cheques in payment of every outlay—viz., Mr. T. E. Stuble, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Tingle.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring committee, secretary, and agents on the mine, for their attention to the interests of the company.

That the secounts to be submitted to the general quarterly meetings, and the agent's report, with estimates of the ensuing three months' workings and cost, be printed and sent to every shareholder, with the notices convening the meetings.

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the califman, for his assistance in presiding.

THE DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

(Provisionally Registered.)

Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit, 5a, per share.

Guaranteed interest, 75; per cont. per annum.

No further liability beyond the amount of £1 per share.

THOMAS LUCAS, Esq., 113, Albergate-street; and Mount Pleasant, Barn equare, London.

Disherous.

non und Councy hank, Lombard-street, Lomdon; NorthBanking Company, Northampton.

volue—D. A. Rivotta, Esq., Hart-street, Bloomshary-squi ourne—William Froms, Beg., 26, Change-alley, Cornhold.

Ameron.—T. Baker, Esq.

NAGUR AT RIW WORKS—Mr. H. Nicholds, Northampton.

Suchetary—Mr. Thomas Nurse.

-WELLINGTON CHAMBERS, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

some any is formed for the purpose of smelting and selling the iron ore comthe estairs of the Right Hon. the Vascountees Palmerston and the Rev. R.
clauses in the parsits of Daston, sear the lown of Northampton, where the size
unds to an inexhaustible extent, of the finest quality.

such as the office of W. Froom, Eq., broker to the company, 20, Changeornhall; or of the secretary, at the company's office, Wellington Chambersstreet, London.

street, London.

ordance with the form annexed to the prospectus, application for shire to the secretary of the company at their offices, as above, on or before faugust, 1854, after which time name will be received; and is days. usly to the deposit money of is. being required to be paid.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO BAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—Persons desirous of CONTACTING for the FORMATION of a TRAMWAY from the estate of the Right Honourable the Viscountees Palmerston, situate in the parish of Duston, near Northampton, to join, the Northampton and Peterborough Railway, are to make immediate application for further particulars to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, the proposal for contrasting to be delivered on or before the lat day of August next.—Rerms, one-fourth of the cash to be advanced when half the work is completed, the remainder on completion, and the whole to be completed on or before the lat day of August. Also to send in contrast, on or before the lat August, for immediately supplying to most descend-hand rains, 15 to 20 ft. lang, weight of metal about 40 lbs. per yard, and 2000 second-hand rains, 15 to 20 ft. lang, weight of metal about 40 lbs. per yard, and 2000 second-hand iron, 15 to carry said rails.—Terms, each, 20th Sept. next. London, 20th July, 1834.

USTON IRON ORE COMPANY — TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for SUPPLYING 500 OAK FOSTS, long, substance 6 × 4 in., with four mertises in such post of 5 × 1 ½ in.; 2000 OAK EALLS, 4 in Long, 5 × 10 ½ in. In substance; 500 OAK RAILS, 4 ft. long, 5 × 1 ½ in. betance; 500 OAK RAILS, 4 ft. long, 5 × 1 ½ in. betance; 500 OAK POSTS, not mortised, length and substance as above; and betance; 500 OAK POSTS, not mortised, length and substance as above; and RAILWAY SLEEPERS, 5 ft. long, substance 5 × 4 in., are to send in centract for lot separately, including faxing of posts and rains, to the secretary of the contact o

USTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO RAILWAY TRUCK MANUFACTURERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the SUPPLY 600 RAILWAY TRUCKS (or any less number), capable of carrying 8 tons of iron are to send in contract, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their effices, illingism Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on or before the 1st day of August, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August, to be delivered on or before the 1st October next, or forfeit £50 ner day demur.

USTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO IRON BLAST FURNACE BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of the Last FURNACES, on the latest improved principle, capable of making the at least 130 tons of iron per week, are to seed in contracts, WITH or WITHOUT table blowing or blast engine, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their tees, Weilington Chambers, Cannon-creek, London, on or before the lat beptember 11, the whole to be completed by int January next, or forfeit £50 per day demure.—Terms, cash on completion, or one-fourth of the amount of contract will be

USTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO ENGINEERS.—
Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING and ERECTING of a
AM-ENGINE, BOILER, and MACHINERY, on the latest improved principle,
the of affording sufficient hot-blast to four furneces, producing at least 120 tons
of iron per week, are to send in contract, with plans and specifications, free of
on the before the lat day of Sept. next, addressed to the secretary of the comy, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cammon-street, London. The whole to
completed by its January next, or forfest 250 per day demurrage.—Terms, cash
consistency one-fourth advanced when half (the machinery is erected. usy, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London. The whole completed by 1st January sext, or forfest £50 per day demurrage.—Terms, or completion, or one-fourth advinced when half the machinery is erected.

London, 20th July, 1854.

THOS. LUCAS, Managing Director.

BOUNDAY, 1894.

RONSTONE.—TO LET, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT of MINING for IRON over the extensive and valuable field of ironatome in the Manor of raisingh, swaledale, Yorkshire. The above ironatome, which may be seen in insense quantities upon the surface, has been assayed, and yields 37 and a fracilion per nt. of very superior iron. Collieries are worked within a mile of the spot, from hence coal can be obtained to any amount at a very low price. The lessees of the oustone will also have the privilege of sutting post to any amount, free of charge, the when charred makes, as is well known, the best iron. The finest freetone runs the fire of the spot, from the when charred makes, as is well known, the best iron. The finest freetone runs the fire of the spot of the property of the price of the spot of the property of the price of the spot of the spot

TEIGN HOPE MINING COMPANY.

Applications for prospectures, and the unappropriated shares, to be addressed to Mr. G. Grazaw, Throwley, near Okubampton, Devos, from whom all further particulars and information may be obtained.

LENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—In pursuance of a notice in writing served upon me as secretary of the said company, and which notice is duty subscribed by three of the directors of the said company, I hereby CONVENE a SPEULAL GENERAL MEETING of the members and shareholders of the said company, to be HELD on the life day of Angust next, at the hour of One o'stock in the afternoon, as the office of the said company, No. 2, Burph Quay, Dublin; and I hereby give notice, that such meeting will be held for the foliowing purposes—

1. To elect aims directors of the said company, in the place of the present board of directors, who have intimated their intention of resigning their office of directory on the day when such meeting shall be held.

2. To elect three trustees of the said company, in the place of the present trustees, who have also intimated their intention of resigning their office of trustees on the same common.

who have ano minuted their intention of reasoning their office of trustees on the same consistent.

3. To alter the time now fixed for the election of directors of said company, and to fix the time for holding such election of directors for the fature at the half-yearly general meeting of said company, to be held in the month of June in each year.

4. To cleet two anditors of the said company, in consequence of the present anditor having also lutimated his intention of resigning his office.

The same being the objects and purposes specified in the notice in writing so served on ms, as aforesaid.

2. Burgh Gusy, Dublin, July 18, 1834.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND are prepared to receive PROPOSALS, up to the 10th August, for a MINTNG LEASE of the royalties of Casile Island, county Cork, for such term as may be agreed apon. This island, countaining 93 acres, is situated in Roaring Water Bay, county Cork, close to Skull Harbour, and is adjacent to Horse Island, part of the late Augicary property, well known for its valuable copper eras, of which those of Castle Island appear to be the continuation. This sett comprises the copper index, three of which have been opened on by direction of the commissioners,—two others appearing at surface, and in the cliffs on the western end of the Island are sufficiently exposed for observation. A prological map on ordnance scale, showing the number, relative position mode of convergence of the index, and textification of the country with a full

TO MINE CAPTAINS.—WANTED, an AGENT, to SUPERIN-TEND a LEAD MINE sear Oughterard, Ireland. None used apply who use not produce good testimoritals.—Apply to T. M. PERSER, Esq., Galway, Ireland

PORTES AND SENECHAS COAL MINES, NORTH BASIN OF ALAIS (GARD), TO BE SOLD, in one hidding, in the Chamber of Notaries, Faris, on Tuesday, the 12th of September, 1854, Area, 9 square kilom, and I nectarra. The onal is of the first quality; the daily extraction is 500 tons, and can be easily increased to 1200 tons. Upset price, 2, 500,000 fr.—Address to Messex, Barmera and Dynous, notaries, Paris, and to M. Lapelleytha, altorney liquidator of the commany turnoriedross of the said mines, J. & Ran de in Chaussned Autia, from Two to Four

POR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at remarkably is Two single-acting stram pumping engines, one a

Porticulars, apply to Capt. T. Markanas, Fonanty Mouse, Hayar, Corawal.

TO B. SALE, —50 Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Shares, at 35s. 6d. per share; 50 Arundell United Copper, at 35s. 6d. per share.—Apply to Twos, Boowns, 5, Upper Chadwell-street, Myddleton-square.

ON SALE, —TWO SHARES in the GREENSIDE MINE, NEAR PENRITH, CUMBERLAND.—For many years the Greenside Mine has been established, and is generally known to have been very fruitful in both silver and lead. Dividends of 2000 per share have been paid from March, 1819, to the present time, and the stack and cash on hand are considerable, besides which in possessed some freehold property; and almost the whole machinery, buildings, &c., have been renewed on the best principles, for yet more extensively developing the great resources of the mine during the new leases, now completed on advantageous terms to the proparietors. The shares consist of two 64ths (comprising the whole shares of the company), and will be sold together or separately, as arranged.

Tenders to be sent to me on or before Thursday, the 27th July inst.; and far fitter particulars and conditions, apply at my offices. ulars and conditions, apply at my offices.
WILLIAN OWEN, Solicitor, 7, Clayton-square, Liverpool

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.—PORTY-FIVE SHARES TO BE SOLD. From March last this mine has sold nickel and cobait ores, realising £1855 is. ld.—Apply to Mr. Ww. Eawden, 2, Bank Cham-bers, Lothbury.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,—THIRTEEN SHARES in ALFRED CONSOLS MINE; also, TEN SHARES in WHEAL ARTHUR; both good ividend-paying mines, and will return together more than \$100 per annum.—Afteres. "A. B. C.," Fost-office, Preston.

WANTED, -5 Shares in Great Sheba; 6 Shares in West Phomix all calls paid; my lowest prior. - Address, by letter, "C. T.," Musing Journal office, 28, Flort-street, London.

WHEAL JANE, KEA.—TO BE SAMPLED on this MINE, on Thursday, the 27th lost, about 80 tons of SILVER GOSSANS and SILVER MUNDICS.—July 18, 1854.

A SSAM TEA COMPANY, TEN SHARES TO BE SOLD.

Dividend paid last month £1 per share. Apply to Mr. Brows, No. 2, Adam's rourt, Old Broad-street.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND OF £500, TO BE SOLD for £380. The bond is issued by the Commissioners appointed by Act Parliament, on the security of the houses in that spiendid new thoroughfare, Victoria-street, Westminster, and is parable in 1857, and bears interrest at 5 per cent.

CLAMORGANSHIRE COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above company (which has been re-formed on a substantial basis will Take PLACE at the company's office, No. 66, Chancery-lane, London, on Monday, the Sist July, at Four o'clock r.m. precisely. The works of this company are nearly completed; and in the course of two or three weeks the short rail connecting them with the South Wales Railway will be in a condition to convey coal and coke from the mines; and there are parties now ready to enter into large generate for the weekle serves of coal and coke from the mines;

TARBERY WEST MINE.—A MEETING of acripholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch estreat, briday next, the 28th inst, at Two P.A., to take into consideration the management of the company, and adopt such measures as may be necessary.

1. Wilderness-row, Goswell-street, July 21, 1854.

FREDERICK LUCAS, 2

REAT POLGOOTH MINE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the sharehelders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the Sist inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the committed and quarterly account, and for general business.

Dated, 58, Old Broad-street, July 21, 1854.

WM. C. POULKES, Sec. /

THE WELSH POTOST LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, CARDIGANSHIRE.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST EALP-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 26, Greehum-street, London, on Monday, the 31st day of July next, at Tweive o'clock. At this meeting a report of the operations of the company for the past six months will be submitted, and a dividend decisared.

he pact six months will be ausminised, and the property of the regulation up will also be a special general meeting (in terms with the regulation up); and a proposition will be submitted to suspend the further last so, to accept, or otherwise, a lease of the Ality-Urib or Middleton Mines on the machinery, for, also showed on each terms as may be segged by order of the Board.

T. W. WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director. July 20, 1854.

THE WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY,
PESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND
HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be
HELD at the company's offices, 26, Gresham-street, London, on Monday, the Ajest day
July next, at Three o'clock. At this meeting a report of the operations of the tompany for the past half-year will be submitted, and a dividend declared.
This meeting will done be a special general meeting (in terms with the regulations
of the company); and a proposition submitted for the purchase of the Upper Wrysgan Quarries; and also, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company,
By order of the Board,
July 20, 1854.

The MELLINGSON, Purser and Managing Director.

WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director.

WILKINSON, Purser and Managing Director.

TO CONOMIC LIFE A SCHEDAN CE SOCIETY VICTOR CONTAINED TO BE LIFT the valuable

To No. O. M. C. L. I. F. E. A. S. S. U. R. A. N. C. E. S. O. C. I. E. T. Y. The Right Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart., M.P.—CHARKMAN. HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.—DEPUTY-CHARMAN.

ADVANTAGES.

The LOWEST RATES of premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.

The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided among the sewered every fifth year.

No charge for policy stamps, nor for service in the Yeomanry or Millitis corps.

Number of policies in force, 6000.

The Assurance Fund amounts to £1,340,000. Income upwards of £220,000 per sunum. The sum of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced an average homes of £391,000 was added to

MINING SHARES

MINING SHARPS.

MESSES. W. H. AND J. A. EADON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, by order of the Executors of the late Thomas Mearbest, at the Austion Mart, in Fargate, in Sheffield, in the county of York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of July, 1854, as Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions to it then produced, this following MINING PROPERTY:—3 Shares, or Parts, in the Geyrant State Quarry, Merionethaldrie, near Bedgellert, Morth Walles; this mine is in 31 shares of £100 each. 120 Shares in the Craftant Copper Mine, near Haarles, in the county of Merionethaldre.

TO IRONMASTERS.

R. HARRIL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Moon Hotel,
Marth-street, Bristol, on Thursday, the 27th July (unless disposed of in
meantime by private contract, of which notice will be given), a FREEHOLD PARM.
HOUSE, GARDEN, and FOUR CLOSES OF LAND, containing together 8 sers,
with convenient OUT-BUILDINGS, situate at Prampton Cotterell, in Giomerster,
shire, seven miles from Bristol, and two miles from Yate Station on the Bristole,

TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MINERS, CAPITALISTS, 4c.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF A FREEHOLD ESTATE, with the VALUABLE REDS
OF COAL and IRONSTONE LYING UNDER THE SAME, at KILLAMARSH,
IN THE COUNTY OF DEEBY.

OF COAL and IRONSTONE LYING UNDER THE SAME,
IN THE COUNTY OF DEEBY.

M. R. JOSEPH NICHOLSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at
his Austion Rooms, is High street, Sheffield, in the county of York, on
Tossilay, the lat day of August, 18-5, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject is
such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced, a valuable PEREHOLD
ESTATE in Killamarsh, in the county of Derby, containing about 151 acres of very
superior MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, now occupied in three farms
by Mr. Samuel Ward, Mr. Cornetious Wordward, and Mr. Charlers Mallender, with a
good farm-house, larms, and suitable out-offices; together with the rich and groute.
Live BEDS of COAL and IRONSTONE, as hereinafter described:—viz., The INKEL.
SOLL IRONSTONE and the SOFT COAL, of each of which there remains about it
acres ungot, but may be raised at a small outlay by means of the present shall and
level. The MEASURE and BALL IRONSTONE is unrouched, and consists of shout
163 acres (exclusive of faults and faulty ground) of rainable mineral at an easy depth,
and will yield upwards of 5000 tons of isonstone per acre, the quality very rick, peducing from 30 to 40 per cent. of iron of first-rate quality. The TOP HARD COAL,
or STAVELY FURNACE BED, spawards of 5 ft. thick, comprises 74 acres (exclusive
of faults and faulty coal) at an easy depth for working, not being more than 50 years
on the basset and the main dip of the measures, about 1 yard in 8; the superior quative of this coal for furnace or demestic purposes is, low well known to require any

sgricultural purposes, me uncertainty and the Nag's Head Inn, in Killamard.

To view the estate, apply to Mr. Wa. Wann, at the Nag's Head Inn, in Killamard.

To view the estate, apply to Mr. Walne, and particulars, apply to Mr. Fallwar, solitor, Newark; Mr. Jacos Askros, mineral surveyor, Chesterfield; Mr. Gao. Draws

Starson, land valuer, Loversall, near Doncaster; the auctioneer; or to Mr. William

Poppliswall, solicitor, Tickhill, near Doncaster, June, 1854.

EXTENSIVE IRONSTONE AND COAL ROYALTIES, held by lease for long terms of yourn's—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Ginsgow, in the month of August sext, the BALLYCASTLE IRONSTONE and COAL ROYALTIES, situate at the north-sent coast of the country of Antrium, in Friend, extending over about 12,000 actes, and comprising valuable BEDS of BLACKRAND RONSTONE, 2ft. Sin. in thickness; and also ARGILLACEOUS IRON ORDER, with SEAMS OF COAL, well suited for calcining purposes, overlaying them. The bind-hand is stated to be equal to that of Latarkshiltre.

Also, the COLLIERIES and COAL BOYALTIES, which include a valuable SEAM of BITUMINOUS COAL, lately fully proved, 4 ft. 3 in. in thickness, and well suited both for household and coking purposes.

The minoral property extends from Bonamargy, near Ballyeastic Harbour, west-ward to the promonetory of Fairhead, being about five miles along the shore of the

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mesers. Hull, ox, W. S., Edinburgh; Mr. T. E. Foarrus, mining engineer, Newcastled Mr. Bowass, solicitor, Rishop Auckland, Durham. Eishop Auckland, July 18, 1854.

ACHINERY FOR SALE, AT IPSWICH, being part of the works lastely erected for the paper mills, which includes a strong and capting SPUs. WHERL, 8 feet (diam., 5 in; pitch, text b) 15 in, wide: a clitic, as diltin, 5 feet 7 in, dism.; two dicto, as ditto, 5 ff. diam.; a cast-iron shaft, in four issight, 6 ff. 6 in, long, 17 ji in, diam.; connected by boxes; a cast-iron shaft, in four issight, 6 ff. 6 in, long, 17 ji in, diam., connected by boxes; a cast-iron shaft, 35 ff. long, in three lengths, 6 ff inch diam., fitted with connecting boxes; also sandry short lengths of wrought-from shafting. The above who fining have the proper plummer blocks, brases, facted to it. The above may be had classes, as the generalises are required in by cleared.—Apply to G. Hunwood, C.E., Ipswich, Suffolk.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all those MINES, or SEAMS OF COAL, under the BOOTH HALL ESTATE, near Chemile, STAFFORDSHIRE. The setate is surrounded with good roads, and upwards of 170 seres in extent. The mines of which there are four, vergay it, 6 in, 2 ft., 3 ft., and 7 ft., respectively. The oni is of a most excellent quality, the demand almost unlimited, and the priors is the immediate neighbourhood are highly remunerative. Fartless desirous of embarking

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL PROPRIETORS, &c.—COLLIKEY FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, that very valuable collicities and Plant, called "THE LLETTY SHENKIN COLLIERY," is the valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire.
This coal, from its high repute as feel for marine engines, is better known under the designation of "Thomase Merthyr." It is in full operation upon the most valuable veins of the highly-prised Aberdare Steam Coal. The extent of the tale is about 128 scores, and contains the whole of the sense, both of coal and frontians, usually found to exist in the district. About one-forth only of the Four Feet vein has been worked, and 3 or 4 serse only of the Six Feet vein; the other sense are sti-

day of August next.—Merthyr Tydvil, June 23, 1884.

TO COAL AND LIME MASTERS.—TO RE LET, the valuable LIME WORKS and COLLIERIES at Stanaton Harold, near Ashly-delphoton, in the county of Leiseuser. A most favorable opportunity presents in its consequence of the determination of a present lease at Michaelman next, of any and productive investment of capital in this improving district.

The lines works are open and in fall operation; and a winning at a very sample will open out a valuable soun of coal. The works are consecuted with the Milini Railway at Ashly-de-la-Zounch by a tram-read, and thence to the Ashly Coal. I farm of appeared of 150 acres of valuable land may be statebed to the works are sension of the whole may be had at Michaelman next.—To view the works and fine, application may be made to Jone Hannis, at Stanaton Harold; and for particular relating thereto, or to treat for the same, to Mr. Jones Tone Woommorts, Oreman Pathly-de-la-Zouch, or to Mr. Raisrus, Chartley, near Stafford.

OTTI DRAI

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MIN OF OR SERVICE

IL FIELDS NEAR EDINBURGH.—TO LET, those extensive COAL-FIELDS belonging to the Earl of Wennya and March.—
SEAMS OF COAL under the LANDS of STONEYHILL and MONKTONmear the shipping harbear of Fisherrew, to which there is access by railway,
capacity is inderencted by the North British Railway, by which the soal can be shipping pert of Leith, and to the Edinburgh and country markets.
The SEAMS OF COAL under the LANDS of EARBACHLAW, MASON'S
And CROOKSTOS, also interested by the North British Railway,
SEAMS OF COAL under the LANDS of WOOLMET and THE BILLY
east fields contain the numerous seams of the Mid-Lethian Basis, varying
times from D. It shows marks, consisting of Great Seam, Splint level, Diamonder
price Coal. A fitting can be made on Stoneyhill at a moderate depth, and in
the field separated from former workings by a large sile. The seams of coal
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COLLYEE'S GOLD ORE MACHINE is COMPLETED, and NOW IN OPERATION at the establishment of Mesers. RANSOMES and ITSWICH. The mackine has accomplished all that was expected, and has the admiration of all competent judges in gold uning. Those who desire to

EE GOLD ORB MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD, MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following set other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED: —viz., Large outlay orthonise mercury, excessive wear and tear, and compalsory renewal, in lieu dealing unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction of the concession of time, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction with fast or inclined warfaces, fraction genumers, once, or spheres in contact with fast or inclined warfaces, fraction and an about the continuous self-destruction of the self-destructio

IRSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS,—Notice is Bereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the LEANANCIE, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of hell November 23, 1835, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first a public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. as, 18 CONJUNCTION WITH his Patent Revolving Basin and Balk, is an Edgellen upon a PATENT granted to the by Her Most Gracious Majesty, a Telaria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and different and the control of the c

HE REAL VALUE OF MINING PROPERTY ASCERTAINED

REWR'S PATENT IMPALPABLE TRITURATOR, GOLD WASHER, and AMALGAMATOR (constructed on asientific principles, and alie to the puffed abortions so popular of late), ARE AT WORK DAILY at FINDSOR IRONWORKS, CITT ROAD.—All communications, and ories for most, to be addressed (pre-gase) to the Patentee, 47, Windsor-terrace.

one, July 8, 1884.

ALD ORES OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, AFRICA, &c.—ALPRED STARKEY and CO. of to EXAMINE BILL KINDS OF SPECIMENS OF ROCKS and ORES submitted in for that purpose, and undertake to REPORT CORRECTLY thereon. In merchants and offiers can have any quantity of gold melted, refined, and el. Cold companies, and riving in individuals interested in the gold-Erds, can replicate WITH A SMALL PATENTED MACHINE for WASHING ORES, by hoparticle of gold can escape and information given in the sits of assaying, melting, washing, &c., in small or large quantities, purchased, smelted, crushed, and amalgamated, in a small or large quantities, purchased, smelted, crushed, and amalgamated, its, \$2.5 million of the control of the control

e. A. Salaing-lane, Gresham-street, City. Established State 1987.

OFICE TO MINING COMPANIES AND RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—The AIR.ENGINE TELEGRAPH is PATENTED. From all as aims to and from the surface, INSTANTES SIGNALS are given by means taken to a proper state of the s

PATENT AND POWERPUL STEAM HAMMERS, with rail concomp in cost and working, FURNISHED at a SHORT NOTICE, he latest improvements. Ironmasters will find those machines, without the sta, of immense saving in crushing large quantities of sandstone for their brobricks. Address, Mr. Ishaw Baoos, Mining Journal office, 28, Page 187, F. J. Baanwell, engineer, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

INING ENGINES.—IMPORTANT TO ALL, INTERESTED IN MINING PROPERTY.—Mining engines may be set to work without any father, chimney, or engine-house, and the real value of the mine tried at a set, by the HIRE of MED WIN AND HALL'S PATENT POHTABLE TO AND WINDING ENGINES. They are strong; simple, mounted on wall of the property of the prope abover and upwards — Apply to Mesers, Manwrif and Hald, engineers and in engineers and state engineers. Apply to Mesers, Manwrif and Hald, engineers and in engineers and engineers of the engineers.

OTTING HAM.—ORIGINAL STRAM-ENGINE AND HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTORY, RUTLAND FOUNDRY (Established
Ann.—Orders received and promptly exceuted for Condensing Engines; Highman, Standard, and Beam Engines; Portable Engines, from to 30-horse power,
and contract purposes.—James Onamon, Granby-street.

Agent: W. J. Turker, engineer, 32, Crutchedfriars, London.

On he Machinery of every description, Pine On, Piness, O'Constitution of the Mining Companies, and All Connected With Mining Companies, and All Connected With Strain-Power.—Plans, specifications, with Estimates of All of Cornish Machinett, comprised of the mest approved modern demand economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Estated General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-et., City, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMING HAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND MONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR MALE OR HIRE.

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWIGH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of RAILWAY WHERLS
and AXLES, SCHAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON
for MARINE and other ENGINER, SHAPTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK—SOLE
MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHERLS

ORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patest has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most emission to application of some of the most emission to any line of railway, without causing the slightest inderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being isid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Paient is incessiculable; and wherever adopted must very conficiently decrease working expenses.

To railway companied, haring cid and had reads, the principle is peculiarly edvantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly and and evidence that the for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and brithen chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest becometon, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, an application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

ICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON POUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND TALE FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND COLD MINISTERS AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD; beg to announce to the Gold Minist Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONFAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all dees, it for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTREE FURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine.—
I. The bob is dispensed with, and betty sweep rot.—I. The cost of creditor is much been, both in engines and buildings; sheeks put in with wood may be applied instead of stone write, especially in foreign climes, where wood a plentiful, and one be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the sewest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description kept ON SALE.—Companies supplied with working engineers and nechanics, for erroring machinery in any part of the world.

TO STEEL MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—T. W. DODDS, C.E., having obtained PATENTS for IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of IRON and STEEL, as also for FILES and OTHER EDGE TOOLS usually made of steel, whereby a savino or FFW and of one of the Companies of the Companies

MOKE! SMOKE! SMOKE:—T. W. DODDS, C.E., begs to announce to engineers, and all parties driving machinery by steam power, that he is now prepared to FURNISH PLANS and ULANT LICENSES for the USE of his PATENTED HAPTOVEMENTS for the more PERFECT COMBUSTION OF FUEL and PERFECT COMBUSTION OF FUEL and PREVENTION OF SMOKE, which, being based on the principles of perfect combustion, effect a GREAT SAVING OF FUEL, and, at the same time, may be applied to any furnesce or class of bottler now in operation at a very trifling coxt, and in a short space of time.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in that use of a genuine article, the FATENT SAFETY FUSE As new of Arexad wrought suic 45 combre, which,

g natent right, infallibly distinguishes if from all imitations, and ensures the con-nity of the gunpowder. his Fuel of the second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved thin ery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate, ddress,—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY PUSE.—Messra. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arrite Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messra BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING PUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, whom warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

TO GAS COMPANIES.—CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—
No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia; and
the removal of the bissiphuret of carbon (the monster nuisance of gas burning) has
been given up in despair. CLAY ERMOVES BOTH THESE IMPURITIES; and
when taken from the purifiers the bissiphuret of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The illuminating power of the gas is increased in proportion to its
thorough purification.
The PROPRIETORS of this PATENT are now READY to GRANT LICENSES
for its use.—Terms and directions for its employment may be obtained from Mr. John
WHITAKER, agent to the patentees, Gas-works, Wakefield.

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TOO CONTRACTORS RRICK MAKERS AND EXPORTERS.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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Signed,

To Mr. Henry Clayton, London.

Agabor, Northamptonshire, April 12, 1851.

Six,—We have been working your Patent Brick Machine, with one bowe, for the last 13 months at intervals, and have made a large quantity of superior bricks. We are establed with the simplicity and strength of it, and have me activity is in espable of falilling all your elatements respecting it.

Mr. H. Clayton, London.

Mr. H. Clayton, London.

Mr. Mr. H. Chyton, London being the better than the parties which have been being the being the parties that have not been the parties that have not been supported by the simplicity and strength of it, and have me activity is it espable of falilling all your elatements respecting it.

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| 4000 Belford United (copper), Taristock 25 94 9 94 5 18 6 0 7 0 - May, 1854. | 10000 Devon Tin Mines |
| 200 Rotallack (tin copper), St. Just. 914 286 255 5 0 10 0 0 June, 1854. 1000 Bryntall, Limitices, Montgomeryshire 7 8 0 50 0 50 June, 1851. 5000 Callington [June], Callington 151, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, | 6000 East Alfred Comsols (land, cop.) 1 5 12000 Septridge Comsols 1a. 25 12000 Septridge Comsols 1a. 25 1 25 |
| 19000 Carle Rives (copper, ins.), [Bogna 15 29 10 0 2 0 0 April, 1854. 236 Comford (copper, Comman, Cornwall 75 21) 236 Condurrow (copper, ins.), Camborne 70 12. | Shares. Poid. Lost Prics. Present. Shares. Poid. Lost Prics. Prick. Prics. Present. Shares. Poid. Lost Prics. Present. Shares. Poid. Lost Prics. Prick. Prics. |
| 128 Cwmysfwith (lead), Cardiganshire 60 1155 40 0 0 5 0 0—May, 1854. 1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock 1 405 400 405 206 0 0 9 0 0—July, 1854. 1200 Dhurode (copper), Ireland 1 4 4 4 5 0 3 0 0 1 8—Now, 1853. | Shares Poid Last Price Present Shares |
| 179 Deleoath (copper, tin.), Camborns. 257 ½ 75 273 4 0 3 0 0 Peb., 1854. 2500 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calsbook 11. 9a 2½ 0 6 6 0 1 6 April, 1853. 300 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire 32 25 2 | 256 East Tolgru (copper), Redruth, 12 26 4006 South Wheal Yeolan 84 27 4 4006 East Wheal Arthur 5.64. — 2016 East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock 24 — 2016 East Wheal E |
| 128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illegan 24 | 2948 East Wheal George, Walkhamp. 2 |
| 494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardresth 40 25 399 13 0 1 10 0—Aug., 1850. 2349 Foxekale, Isle of Man. 21, 10s. 6d 25 40 7 3 1 0 0—July, 1854. 230 Bitto (New Shares of 23), each) 15 15 15 18 0 0 12 0—July, 1854. | 536 Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire 16 1 1500 Swampool, Budock 1500 Swampool, Budock 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 5 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 6 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 6 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 7 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 7 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 7 1500 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper) 8 1500 |
| 3715 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead) 25 2 2 1 0 8 0 3 3 June, 1853, 2000 Gogiman (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 44 6 22 0 0 5 0 0 Sept., 1850, 1024 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer 12 12 0 7 6 0 7 6 Dec., 1852, 13750 Great Poleccopic (cr.) 31750 31 | 5000 Fee Dutaid (lead, antimosy) 1 1000 Tekenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives 2400 For Tor (tin), Altarnum 1 1024 Transack and Bosenes, St. Erth 75 15000 Fron-iss and Craiging (lead) 1 12000 Transack Consols 1 |
| 119 Great Work (tin), Germoe 100 | 1200 Garrey (lead), First 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
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| 29 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 — 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 — Aug., 1851. 160 Levan (copper, tin.), St. Just. 2 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 — May, 1854. 400 Levan (copper, tin.), St. Just. 2 2 0 0 — May, 1854. | 6000 Great South Tolgus 2 2 2500 Trevenen (tin, copper) 10000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnua. 1 - 5120 Trevenen (tin), Wendron 3½ 3½ 10000 Great Trevedoe, Warliggan 2 - 3200 Ty-Maen, Whitford |
| 6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon 41.10s.6d — 0 2 6 0 2 6—May, 1853. 5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset 33 — 0 10 0 0 10 0 —May, 1853. 5000 Merllyn (lead), Plint 22 1 111 0 0 2 6—June, 1853. | 1028 Great Wheal Aired, Falliack 33% 38 4000 Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar. 43 4 1000 Tyn-y-berth (slate) 220000 Gr. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston 1 1 5000 Upha United Mines, Camberia. 14 14 19 1026 Gustavus Mines, Camborne. 34 58. 114 9 1000 Tyn-y-berth (slate) 1 14 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 |
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| 100 North Rostean (copper), Camborne 10 - 219 10 0 4 0 0 - Sept., 1833. 6008 North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan nil. 1756 16 17 2 18 0 0 5 0 Jan., 1854. 1128 North Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan 10l. 5a. 4d. 8 70 0 0 0 | 1500 Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock 3 6000 West Basier (copper), Illogan 14 52 18 1900 Hill Bridge Consols 1 - 2550 West Crinnis, 81 (op.), Gwennap 257 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 |
| 1128 North Wheal Dasset Copper, this, Hiogan 113 | 19000 Great Hewas United 1 |
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| 256 South Caradom (copper), St. Cleer. 2 1 2 2 3 3 0 3 10 10 10 1 1 1 5 0 0 7 6 — June, 1854. 6500 South Tamer (silver_lead), Beerferris 18, 6a, 6d, 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 1 1 1 5 0 0 7 6 — June, 1854. 256 South Tolgus (copper), Redrath, Cornwall. 16 12 0 247 5 0 5 0 0 — July, 1855. | 1024 Leeds and 8t. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 32 4 4 4% 5 6000 West Wh. Buller (tin, 8t. Jint 1 1028 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowna 2% 11% 15 131 West Wheal Prances, Hiogan 20 20 256 Leiant Consols (tin), Uny Leiant 65% 15% 1600 West Wheal Russell, Calsioch 14 2000 Levelow Builted (heal), Cardingan. 37 5000 Levelow Builted (heal), Cardingan. 37 500 West Wheal Russell, Calsioch 14 201. |
| 1024 Spearae Consols (tin.), St. Just. Cornwall 1½ — \$ 5 5 6 0 2 6—Dec., 1853, 1024 St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin.), Breage 3 — 0 17 6 0 7 6—April, 1852. 94 St. Ives Consols (tin.), St. Ives 80 — 80 0 8 0 0—Feb., 1854. | 20000 Ludgvan Lease (fin.), 8t. Ives 1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan. 6 1024 Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth 2\(\) 249 Wheal Bal (tin.), 8t. Just 6\(\) 339 Wheal Carne (tin.), 8t. Just 9\(\) |
| 1000 Stray Fark and Camborne Vean (copper) 10% 100 Stray Fark and Camborne Vean (copper) 10% 3 4 11 0 2 0 0 Feb., 1863. 6000 Timeroff (copper, tin), near Peol, Illogan 7 24 6 18 6 0 10 6 Feb., 1855. 1022 Trehame [cityre-land] Membership 11 11 6 11 3 0 10 0 May, 1854. | 1024 Wheal Carpenter, 8, Systembar 84 1024 |
| 12 10 0 12 10 0 13 10 0 15 1 | 1024 Mouat Tack (in, cop.), Lelant 1 |
| 120 Trevisker and Barrier (copper), Greenaa. 130 40 503 10 0 4 0 0—March, 1854. 406 Trewisker and Barrier (copper), Greenaa. 130 40 50 13 0 50 10 0 1 0 | 2000 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader 14, 8s 7\(\) |
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| 512 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menhemiot 5½ 35 23 15 0 2 0 0—March, 1854. 80 Wheal Owies, St. Just, Cornwall 70 390 148 3 0 12 10 0—May, 1854. 260 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Leiant 20% — 40 10 0 3 0 0—Sept., 1852. | 1500 Peneraig (lend), Carnarvon |
| Sp0 Wheal Treinway (silver-lead), Liskeard Sl6 45 10 0 2 0 0 - April, 1884. | 128 Penmanen (gold), Merioneth 125 70 3167 Wheai Unity (op., tin), Gwinear 6 2 669 Pen-y-Gelit (lead), Flintshire 6 - 1024 Wheai Uny (tin, op.), Redruth 134 6 1024 Wheai Venton (sillead), Lisk, 28 3 24 |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 24000 Perran and Leisure Union 11s. |
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| 109000 Colonial Gold, Ametralia 1 2 4 0 1 6 0 1 6—March, 1854. 10000 Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chill 16 12 11 12 3 18 0 0 5 0—Oct. 1851. 2 × 2000 General Min. Assoc. (iron, conf), Nova Scotia 20 15 13 15 8 0 0 0 10 0—June, 1888. | MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. Shares. Paid. Price. 14000 Giansevin |
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| 1206 Bortle Hill (copper), Pyrmpton.de. 5d. | eerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or present adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quinties has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent. |
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